

by said company to exercise privileges not conferred on it by the act of the said Legislature, and that said company in exercising such powers and privileges has persistently violated the provisions of its incorporation, and has been and is guilty of usurpating such powers without any warrant or authority of law.

The petition then proceeds to set out, in detail, the character and value of the company's property, including an office building in San Francisco, worth \$2,000,000, three-fourths of which it has no use for as a corporation, and rents to other persons without right or authority of law; that it owns at Fullman fifty acres of land, covered with dwellings and apartment houses, which are rented without authority of law, receiving a large sum therefore, as dwellings of 12,000 men; that in the town of Fullman it owns the streets and alleys and ornamental grounds fifty acres in extent, also without warrant of law, together with fifteen acres, on which stand the Arcade building, the Hotel Pacific, the church, and several schoolhouses, of which are not necessary for the conduct of its business, and are therefore illegally held.

Various other tracts of lands are cited as unwarrantably held, not being needed for the transaction of the company's business. All this, in addition to \$10,000,000 which the company uses for shops, storage-yards, etc.

Besides this, the petition alleges that the Fullman Company is usurping powers not granted it, and controls the Union Foundry and the Fullman Wheel Company, and furnishes power to factories of the Union Palace Car Company; that it owns water and gas companies, from which it derives a revenue.

The petition continues: "Your petitioners charge, by reason of the purchases and improvements of the real estate by said company, as before charged, that it has become immensely rich, and that by reason of the purchases, and that by reason of its wealth, it has the power of dollars' worth of property which it has acquired unlawfully, and that said real estate held by it, and which it owns and rents, was acquired in open defiance of the act which created it, and with a persistent disregard for the laws of the State of Illinois."

"Therefore, the said Attorney-General for, and in behalf and in the name and by the authority of the people of the State, prays this court here for leave to file a petition in quo warrant against the Fullman Palace Car Company, and that said

Pullman Palace Car Company may be required to appear at a day to be named by the court, and to show to whom what it has done, and to whom it has given away its powers and franchises, and by what warrant it has assumed and still assumes to exercise the aforesaid assumed powers, liberties, provisions and franchises, and to show cause why its charter shall not be revoked, and that such further proceedings may be had in the premises as shall be agreeable by law."

M. T. MALONEY,
Attorney-General.

The petition, while virtually asking that the charter be revoked, is legally a petition to proceed to compel the company to show cause why its charter should not be revoked. The petition will be taken up on August 22. "It is to be noted that what judge presides over the case, but it will come up before the judge sitting for quo warrant cases. An effort was made to see Atty.-Gen. Maloney in regard to the case, but he was not in the city.

ALTGELD TO THE MILITIA.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.). Aug. 11.—Gov. Altgeld today issued a letter to the privates and officers of the Illinois National Guard, expressing the gratitude of the people of the State for sacrifices made and services rendered during the late conflict.

He says that an entire regiment were mobilized and transported 200 miles in five hours; praises the intelligence, discretion and bravery manifested at Chicago and elsewhere, and says that the great State of Illinois appreciates and thanks the men for their valor.

MARINES IN THE STRIKE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Acting Secretary McCaughan has received from Capt. Reeder of the Marine Corps a report of the condition of the naval contingent landed at San Francisco and Oakland during the strike. It speaks in terms of high praise of the efficiency and excellent conduct of the marines and barge-jackets during service ashore.

SOUTH OMAHA.

The Militia's Presence Quells the Outbreaks—No Arbitration.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

OMAHA, Aug. 11.—While there have been no demonstrative moves on the part of the strikers today, it is probable that the whole State militia will be massed around the packing-houses next week. The State encampment is booked for Lincoln on Saturday.

The latest report is that 700 men are entombed and all hope of saving them has been abandoned. These mines are owned by the Franco-Italian Bank.

WISCONSIN LUMBER.

MERRITT (Wisc.). Aug. 11.—Forest fires have destroyed 700,000 feet of lumber here and 200,000 feet of logs belonging to L. Cornwell, about four miles from here. John Ward lost all his camps, the dwellings of his men and about 100,000 feet of lumber logs. Cornwell has a light insurance on 600,000 feet of lumber. Ward has none. Fires are raging in all directions.

A LONG-HEADED VILLAIN.

CARSON (Nev.). Aug. 11.—Later developments in the fire at Yerrington show that the instigator had cut the fire company's hose before setting fire to the express of about \$600 in coin.

A. MICHIGAN TOWN.

WATERFORD (Mich.). Aug. 11.—Forest fires last night destroyed the business portion of the town. The loss was \$75,000.

A HOLD-UP.

Thirty Tramps Attack a Freight Train in New Jersey.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—A gang of thirty tramps attempted to hold up a freight train at Cranford, N. J., last night. They boarded the train and tried to uncouple the cars, set on the brakes and drive off the trainmen. The latter had to arm themselves with clubs to resist the invaders, who even sprang on the engine and tried to intimidate the engineer and fireman. The latter defended themselves with pokers and drove the tramps off.

Word was telegraphed to Chief of Police Tenny to send several policemen to the station to capture the tramps. The engineer meanwhile threw the throttle wide open and dashed the train through a high rate of speed so the fellows could not get off. He was compelled to blow for brakes, however, on nearing the station to slacken the speed of the train. The tramps, catching a glimpse of the officers waiting for them, jumped from the cars and fled and the police were only able to catch three of them and locked them up.

BROKEN VOWS.

A Traveling Man Arrested by His Wife for Adultery.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

CEDAR RAPIDS (Iowa). Aug. 11.—A. E. Green and Miss Kuhn were arrested here last night charged with adultery. Green is a traveling man and is well known in all the large cities of the State.

Five years ago he lived in Topeka, was married, having a wife and three children. At the time he was covering Kansas territory, he met a petite blonde at Salina, Kan., Miss Lizzie Kuhn. After a time Green deserted his wife and family and came to Cedar Rapids bringing with him Miss Kuhn, whom he introduced as his wife. They lived in good society, were enthusiastic cyclists and attracted considerable attention. Mrs. Green arrived from Topeka and, after a consultation with the police, swore out a warrant charging her husband and Miss Kuhn with adultery. They are now in jail.

New Cases of Cholera.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 11.—Official figures show that, from August 5 to today, there were 156 new cases of cholera and 101 deaths.

In the days of the inquisition was

there a more desperate prosecution than

Counsel turned his attention to Witness Reed, who swore he was sent out from the strikers' headquarters at midnight with a gun to guard the railroad property. Whether, for fear of detection in his person, he left the gun behind, or whether he had been and is guilty of usurpating such powers without any warrant or authority of law?

The petition then proceeds to set out, in detail, the character and value of the company's property, including an office building in San Francisco, worth \$2,000,000,

three-fourths of which it has no use for

as a corporation, and rents to other per-

sons without right or authority of law;

that it owns at Fullman fifty acres of

land, covered with dwellings and apart-

ment houses, which are rented without

authority of law, receiving a large sum

therefore, as dwellings of 12,000 men;

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NO MORE PLUCKING.

**The British Sports Angry
With Gould.**

NOT CLOYED WITH SUCCESS.

**THEY WOULD STEAL EVEN HIS
REPUTATION.**

**Amateur Oarsmen at Saratoga—
Crack Bicycle Contest—A Pu-
glist Fatally Hurt—Base-
ball and Races.**

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says: "It is curious how the American sportsman is never satisfied unless every possible condition is in his favor. The fact that Gould refuses to take part in the proposed match will convince the English that the Vigilant is an unworthy holder of the America's cup."

The Field today in its yachting section says: "The Britannia has now defeated the Vigilant under every condition of weather and sea, except a hard-reef sail in a heavy sea. The contests are becoming monotonous to both. An incident of the result is that Gould has declined to sail the fifteen-miles-to-windward match, on the ground that the Vigilant won the event about two hours on last Saturday, and that she does not desire any further contests of the kind."

COWES, Aug. 11.—The American yachtsmen are being generally abused, owing to Gould's refusal to sail the Vigilant against the Britannia in the match proposed by Lord Wolverton; fifteen miles to windward and return for a \$100 cup. It is said that the match will be rescheduled in order to give the Vigilant a race on the line of the recent contest for the America's cup. It is held that the Valkyrie lost two of her races in New York in 1885 mainly because the events were started to leeward, and that on both occasions a gink of wind occurred near the turning-point, and converted the proposed best-of-ten miles into a race of the wind.

A member of the Royal Yacht Squadron said that the match was just what the Vigilant had been looking for. A member adds: "Wait until you see the Vigilant in open waters." That has been the cry of her backers, so Lord Wolverton proposed to come fifteen miles out from the Needles, but in order to avoid a repetition of the New York fiasco, he stipulated that the race should be started to windward.

HE SIGNED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A cablegram to a morning paper from Cowes says:

"The Prince of Wales and Gould have just signed an agreement, it is said, to sail for the Wolverton cup on Wednesday next."

ON A YANKEE CRUISER.

COWES (Isle of Wight), Aug. 11.—The Prince of Wales visited the U.S.S. Chicago today. He was received with a royal salute, and the crew manned the yards in his honor.

The Prince of Wales spent half an hour on board the Chicago, and then proceeded to the quay. He afterward expressed himself as being much pleased with what he had seen, and complimented Admiral Erben, Capt. Mahan and the officers.

Certain members of the Royal Yacht Squadron have been discussing Lord Wolverton's proposal to have the race started to leeward, and it is thought probable that the match will be sailed as at first proposed, fifteen miles to windward and return, the event to come off on Wednesday.

AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—There has been a great deal of speculation as to how much it cost the Gould boys to keep a crack sailing yacht and one of the largest steam yachts afloat. It is said that since the boys left for Europe a few months ago they have drawn on the estate for \$400,000. This will seem a large amount to spend in sport, but steam yachts like the Atlanta are expensive toys and one must reckon the complement of officers and

men they require to carry the number of artists employed to navigate the Vigilant and the princely salary of Hank Haif.

THE OARSMEN.

Second Day of the Amateur Regatta
at Saratoga.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—The interest in the annual meeting of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen was held today and yesterday and excursions brought many more spectators to the lake.

The crews were out early rowing over the course, but the Saratogans arrived earlier and in greater numbers than on yesterday. The betting was much livelier than on the previous day, the favorites being backed more heavily. One of the races on which money was placed was the senior singles. Hawkins of Troy, who won easily yesterday from Russell, the Canadien, was backed by the Saratoga sports, while the Westerners took Koenig of the St. Louis club. The Toronto boys backed their champion, Russell, and champion. A race which contained some fine glass teams was the senior double sculls. Monroe and his partner, Bowen, had won several races, the Donogahs were known to be in good form to win, while the Varul's famous doubles, Freeth and Bulger, were certain to give their opponents a very lively race.

The closing race of the day, the seniors, the senior eight-oared shells had but two entries, the Triton Boat Club and the Laureates of Troy. There was little or no betting on this race, for the inability to row shown by the Australasian junior eight-oared crew yesterday shook the faith of even the club's staunchest followers.

The senior four-oared race was looked forward to with great interest because in it the Argonauts met the famous fours from the New York Athletic Club. The latter have carried everything before them this summer, but had not met the Toronto four. The races to day included the junior four, which was postponed from yesterday, the junior singles, the final junior, seniors, the senior double shells, the senior four-oared shells and the senior eight-oared shells.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—The races of the amateur oarsmen were today resumed as follows:

Senior singles, finals—Fred Koenig of St. Louis, second; Fred Hawkins of Troy second, R. H. Russel of Toronto third; time 9:47½.

Junior doubles—Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia won; Beverwick of Albany second; time 9:06½.

Junior singles—The Toronto Club won; time 10:30½.

Junior four-oared shells—Excelsior Boat Club of Patterson, N. J., won first. The Nautlius Boat Club of Brooklyn broke an ear at the turning stake; time 9:32.

The National Association of Amateur Oarsmen selected the following officers: President, Henry Whiting Garfield of Albany; vice-president, Charles Catlin of Chicago; treasurer, Henry E. Hinckman of Philadelphia; secretary, Fred Fortner of New York.

The entries for the senior four-oared shells, including the Argonauts Rowing Club of Boston, the Diamond Boat Club of Detroit, New York, the Minnesota Boat Club of St. Paul, the Minnesota Boat Club of Chicago.

The Argonauts caught the water first, followed instantly by the New Yorks at the quarter; the Argonauts first, New York second, Detroit third, Minnesota fourth. At one mile and a quarter, the Argonauts were in the lead, Minnesota second, Atlantic third, Delaware fourth and Detroit last.

As they got into the last quarter, the Minnesota made a terrific spurt, but the Argonauts increased their stroke tremendously, and as the Minnesotans failed to respond, the former crossed three lengths ahead. The Atlantics were fourth, Detroit fourth and Delaware fifth.

The last event of the day was the eight-oared race for seniors, in which but two crews appeared, the Tritons of Newark and the Laureates of Troy. The Tritons won easily, and crossed the line in perfect shape, making the race in the splendid time of 7:36½, breaking their former Pullman record of 7:41.

Another smashing of records occurred during the day by the senior fours, won by the Argonauts in 8:43. The best previous record for four-oared shells with a turn, over the same distance, was 9 m.

PETER JACKSON.

En Route to Meet Corbett—What He Has to Say.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Peter Jackson arrived in Chicago from San Francisco this morning

and left for New York this evening, where he goes to learn from Corbett whether the latter is trying to fool him out of a match.

"I will never fight in the South," he declared. "I expressed myself on that point when I first came to this country, that the contest should take place with the Masons in England. My objection is on account of the race prejudices that exist there."

"Do you think Corbett wants to avoid a meeting with you?"

"I will say that, as far as that, he has delayed matters right along. Now I hear he is booked in the show line up to next February. I have been told over and over again that Corbett has said he won't fight me until he gets me where he wants me, and I suppose that means under the roof of the Masons in England. He raised objections to every place that made a bid for the fight."

"Suppose that Corbett should prefer fighting with you?"

"That will suit me," answered Jackson. "All I want is to be assured of protection, and have a voice in the arrangement. I am not afraid to let my fight in private as any other way."

EASTERN BASEBALL.

The Orioles Monkey With the Giants
at Baltimore.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—The Baltimore made monkeys of the Giants and gave them the worst defeat of the season.

Baltimore 20, base hits 24, errors 6. New York 1, base hits 4, errors 2.

Batteries—Robinson, McMahon and Epper. Umpire, Lynde and Westervelt.

BROOKLYN-BOSTON.

BROOKLYN, Aug. 11.—The game was a good one from start to finish. Each team had a chance to claim it at least four times. La Chance's home-run in the last inning decided it.

Brockly 11, base hits 15, errors 1. Boston 10, base hits 13, errors 3.

Batteries—Kinnow and Lucid, Ganzer and Stevens. Umpire, Gaffney.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Chicago 9, base hits 19, errors 6. Brooklyn 11, base hits 11, errors 1.

Batteries—Stratton and Schriner, Cuppy and Zimmer. Umpire, McQuaid.

CINCINNATI-ST. LOUIS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—Holiday's home-run in the ninth inning, with two men out, scored the needed run to win the game.

Cincinnati 7, base hits 10, errors 2. St. Louis 6, base hits 10, errors 2.

Batteries—Murphy and Fisher, Twinbeam, Breitstein and Hawley. Umpire, Hurst.

PHILADELPHIA-WASHINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—The Philadelphians won two games from the Senators yesterday. In the first, the home team took the lead and was never headed in. The second, Maui proved an easy mark for the home players and they hit him all over the deck.

First game:

Philadelphia 10, base hits 16, errors 4.

Washington 7, base hits 9, errors 2.

Batteries—Buckley and Tyler, McGuire and Sullivan. Umpire, Eustis.

PITTSBURGH-LOUISVILLE.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11.—The home team won the game by bunching the hits in the third.

Pittsburgh 4, base hits 6, errors 1. Louisville 2, base hits 5, errors 1.

Batteries—Gumbert and Mack, Mendee and Grim. Umpire, Hogland.

SUNDAY GAMES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Game day granted an injunction restraining the Chicago League Ball-team from playing baseball on Sunday. The injunction was asked by the International Sunday Observance League. After lengthy arguments by attorneys, however, the court dissolved the injunction this afternoon. The regular game will be played tomorrow.

EASTERN TRACKS.

Ballarat Easily Defeats Cicero on the Saratoga Track.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

SARATOGA, Aug. 11.—The chief interest of the day was the Champagne stakes. Eleven faced the starter, with The Commeror as favorite. He rewarded this confidence by romping home, an easy winner.

The other stakes, the Van Tassel and

the Belmont, were won by the Van Tassel.

PETER JACKSON.

En Route to Meet Corbett—What He Has to Say.

Associated Press Leased-wire Service.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Peter Jackson arrived in Chicago from San Francisco this morning

Kearny steeplechase stakes, brought together, for the second time, Cleoro, the Western Jumper, and the famous Ballarat, and provided a hollow victory for the latter.

Five furlongs: The Commeror won, Manchester second, Keenan third; time 1:50%.

Six and a half furlongs: Rubicon won, Derrigilla second, Wah Jim third; time 1:20%.

One mile and a furlong: Cactus won, Saline second, Wheeler third; time 1:54%.

Short steeplechase course: Ballarat won, Miles Standish second, Cleoro third; time 4:01.

Jerome Park.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—At Jerome Park today, the track was fair.

Five furlongs: Emma won, Mid-Star second, Montony third; time 1:41%.

Six and a half furlongs: Berwyn won, Shelly Tuttle second, My Gyp third; time 1:10.

One mile and a sixteen: Terrapin won, Tom Skidmore second, La Joya third; time 1:07%.

Six furlongs: Parrier won, Black Hawk second; time 1:34%.

The Triton comes: Shadow won, Darker second, Rodan third; time 1:22.

One mile and a furlong: Darus won, Prince Klamath second, Warlike third; time 2:04.

St. Louis Races.

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The Times-Mirror Company,

PUBLISHERS OF THE

Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.

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MARIAN OTIS CHANDLER..... Secretary.

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The Los Angeles Times

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

VOLUME XXV.

THIRTEENTH YEAR.

TERMS: By Mail, \$9 a year; by carrier, 85 cents a month, or 30 cents a week. Sunday Times, \$2 a year. Weekly, \$1.30; six months, 75 cents.

Sworn Net Average Daily Circulation in July, Over 14,000

Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Post Office for transmission as second-class mail matter

The Times may be purchased in San Francisco at the Baldwin and Occidental Hotel news stands. Price 5 cents only.

LOS ANGELES ILLUSTRATED:

A new work to be entitled "Los Angeles Illustrated" is now being brought to the notice of our citizens by properly-authorized canvassers, who are provided with written credentials signed.

THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.

TO TIMES PATRONS.

Advertisers in The Times, and also subscribers, are requested to send us, in confidence, prompt written notice of all visits from boycotting committees or individuals, giving the names, when possible, of the persons who are engaged in boycotting this paper or its patrons, under whatever guise or name the offense may be conducted. It is our purpose to put a stop to the annoyances which our patrons have for a long time been subjected to; and to that end we ask the active co-operation of those who have been thus annoyed.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

THE TIMES CIRCULATION.

Weekly Sworn Statement.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA: COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, SS.

Personally appeared before me, H. G. Otis, President and General Manager of the Times-Mirror Company, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the daily records and pressroom reports of the office show that the average daily circulation of the Los Angeles Times for the month of July, 1894, ended August 11, 1894, were as follows:

Sunday, August 5.	16,300
Monday, 6.	12,350
Tuesday, 7.	12,350
Wednesday, 8.	12,150
Thursday, 9.	12,125
Friday, 10.	12,160
Saturday, 11.	12,300

Total 12,300.

Daily average 12,300.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of August, 1894.

(Seal) G. A. DOBINSON,
Notary Public in and for Los Angeles County,
State of California.

The Los Angeles Populists held a ratification meeting last night in the Pavilion, and listened to their candidates talk for several hours. It was an enthusiastic gathering of men, women and children, and a real sociable time was had. The star of the evening was, of course, Hon. T. V. Cator of San Francisco, who has been endorsed by his party for United States Senator. Mr. Cator is a fluent talker, and for an hour and a half discussed on the financial policy, which he would like to see inaugurated. The Rev. Bowman also spoke with much success, and at a late hour the session disbanded, and the people who are to rescue the government from the misrule of the old parties went to their homes well satisfied that a long step forward had been made in that direction.

Orange county Democrats met in Santa Ana yesterday and selected delegates to the State convention, besides adopting a platform and transacting other business pertaining to a county convention. The proceedings were generally "harmonious," the only serious controversy being over the resolution endorsing Senator White, who, it appears, has offended some of the leaders because he did not heed their wishes in making appointments. The bosses, however, had the convention well in hand, and the resolution was duly adopted, when the programme was put through and the delegates went home.

The Attorney-General of Illinois has filed a petition that the Pullman Palace Car Company's charter be declared void. The petition sets forth that the corporation has far exceeded its privileges; that the company has practically usurped the powers of a municipality, owning numerous business blocks, residences and factory sites, and controlling stock in other corporations that furnish power to the manufacturers, all of which is outside of the objects for which the charter was granted.

Four hundred Coxeyites, camping at Roslyn, were driven from Virginia yesterday by militia, by order of the Governor and their huts were burned. The Cal-Kans men said they wanted a show of force before they stirred. A company of militia were marched down to the camp and Gen. Anderson said: "Here is your show of force, now you must go." And they went.

Major Gen. Miles has determined on putting two thousand regular soldiers through warlike tactics this week, and has settled on Evanston, Ill., as the place for maneuvering the troops. The exercises may be likened to the "autumn" maneuvers, the great events yearly on the continent of Europe and at Alderhot, England.

Attention is called to a letter from the Soldiers' Home, published in another column. If there is one thing more than another that is distasteful to an old soldier it is boss rule, and he is not at all backward in expressing his opinion on the subject.

A San Francisco paper says that the engineers and conductors of the Southern Pacific Company threaten to strike unless they are paid their usual salaries for the time of their enforced idleness during the July 4th.

Monrovia has just organized a strong Republican club, with the father of that charming little town, W. N. Monro, as president. It will be heard from during the campaign.

of the whole of Southern California. From San Barbara to San Diego, and from San Bernardino to the Colorado Desert there come notes of progress and of confidence in the future. It is true that the grain crop has been very short this year, but, fortunately, we of Southern California depend less and less upon this single product. Our fruit interests are increasing enormously from year to year, and to them are added, in constantly-increasing volume, such industries as the raising of sugar-beets—which alone will disburse this season something like \$400,000 among the people—the raising of winter-vegetables, dairying, and a number of other industries, so that in case one product should be a failure, there is still a big income for our farmers, while Southern California is becoming more and more self-sustaining, as was shown during the late railway tie-up. Certainly the citizens of Los Angeles and of Southern California have reason to be thankful, and to congratulate themselves upon the prosperity which they are enjoying. When we remember that within a few years we may expect to have a railroad to Utah, a deep-water harbor, and the Nicaragua Canal, it is not too much to claim that the prosperity which we now enjoy is but a faint foreshadow of that which is to come, and that Los Angeles will soon be a dangerous rival of San Francisco.

EDUCATION AND POLITICS.

The Board of Education has been prolific in scandals. Now that election time is coming on, a good many citizens are considering whether it is not possible to devise some plan that will result in taking the management of educational affairs out of the domain of politics. Surely, if there is any one department that should be free from the taint of office-seeking and wire-pulling it should be that which deals with the education of the rising generation. That such is not the case we all are aware. There is perhaps no single department of our city government which has been the subject of so much criticism—and just criticism—as the Board of Education, nor is this board different in any degree from those which have preceded it. In selecting people for such an important office it would naturally be supposed that the aim would be to take persons who are distinguished by moral and intellectual qualities that cause them to stand out to some extent among their fellows. How altogether otherwise the case has been, it is not necessary here to point out. It is sufficient to say that incompetency, and dishonesty appear to have been continually struggling for supremacy in the government of our local schools. Instead of selecting men of high attainments for positions on the board, they have been fought over as political spoils. The position of member of the Board of Education is one which a poor man, who has to depend upon his daily activity for support, cannot afford to fill. Yet at the last election one of the present members of the board was openly requesting votes on the ground that he needed the position to support his family on. The result of this sort of thing we have seen. It is known that in many cases persons who desire to obtain positions under the school board have been forced to pay a percentage of their salaries to a member or members of the board. It is known that more has been paid for supplies than they were worth. So far has this thing gone that no confidence whatever is felt in the integrity or public spirit of the board as a whole, and members who are themselves blameless have had to suffer in public estimation with the guilty.

This is why many of our citizens are asking just now whether it would not be possible to devise some means of taking the educational affairs of the city out of politics, at least so far as to insure the election of worthy men or women to the position on their merits.

Whatever may be done in regard to the rest of the city ticket, this is certainly a branch of the city government in which there is no need for drawing party lines. If a sufficient number of good citizens of both parties, who are interested in the subject would get together and talk it over we have no doubt that it would be possible to effect a marked change for the better in the personnel of our Board of Education. It would not be a risky thing to do, for it is difficult to imagine any combination of adverse circumstances that could result in a state of affairs less satisfactory than that which now prevails.

THE CLARKE MONUMENT FUND.

The following contributions, by citizens, are made to the fund for the erection of a monument to Engineer Samuel Clarke, of the Southern Pacific Company, who dared to do his duty, in spite of jeers, and died at his post in the recent railroad wreck near Sacramento:

Previously reported.....	\$199.75
Prof. T. S. C. Lowe.....	5.25
Fred H. Taft.....	1.00
From Southern Pacific engineers.....	
George Lewis.....	1.00
E. C. Parker.....	1.00
W. H. Chambers.....	1.00
William Ferguson.....	1.00
C. E. Warmington.....	1.00
P. B. Wright.....	1.00

THE LOS ANGELES DEMOCRACY.

The Los Angeles Democracy held their county convention in the New Turner Hall yesterday. There was much heated discussion, and the same old straw was industriously threshed over, but in the main machine methods prevailed, and the cut-and-dried programme, as previously arranged by the bosses, was put through. The adoption of a straight-cut resolution favoring San Pedro as the port for a deep-sea harbor would seem to indicate that George S. Patton is to be the Democratic candidate for Congress, and that the young San Gabriel statesman will make the can-

vas of that issue.

It is generally conceded that the nearest approach to perpetual motion in this day and generation is a political orator.

What is true of Los Angeles city is also true, to a greater or lesser extent,

ADIEU: NOT TO SAY AU REVOIR.

CURIOUS OBITUARY OF A SEMI-WEEKLY "GENERAL."

B. Duncan's Grotesque Announcement of the Demise of "The People's Union," With Some Side Remarks.

(From "The People's Union," B. Duncan, editor and publisher—Friday, August 10, 1894.)

ADIEU.

The outrageous conduct of the Los Angeles Times (Hear! hear!) in its perpetration of a libel, and the wide spreading thereof, and the action of the Federal Judge (Ross), compelled the writer to take steps to show what had governed his past life—strict observance to the Constitution and civil liberty, and opposing the views of law-breakers and Anarchists.

To do this with any degree of success, by which to refute some of the lies,

TO WHICH WE ADD,

WITH THE ENTIRE UNION STRUCK DOWN,

and enforced under consumption by inability to purchase, the government itself will be deprived of revenue, from refusal to importers to buy goods for a market in which there are no purchasers.

A SLIGHT TURN OF THE WRIST

WOULD DO IT.

The government could change all this in thirty days, by providing methods of employment, but it is hopeless to suggest or to believe that those in control will have statesmanship and common sense enough to do it.

AND LARGE EXPENDITURES.

By means of printing materials, bought

AT LARGE COST,

the lies may have been somewhat contradicted here and in his late residence—Kentucky. Whilst the argument before the court (Judge Ross's) as to the rights of citizens in a Free court, where the whole argument was been

THAT THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG."

For Sale.—A complete outfit for publishing a daily newspaper of fifty-six columns, on advantageous terms. Apply to

192 Downey block.

250,000 ANARCHISTS

preaching daily their doctrine that the time has come to seize by force and divide out for common benefit the enormous riches of this country. And then what? Let those who live through any collision that comes answer as to what they may have seen.

JINNIS.

For Sale.—A complete outfit for publishing a daily newspaper of fifty-six columns, on advantageous terms. Apply to

192 Downey block.

THE METEORIC SHOWERS.

(MIDNIGHT ON ECHO MOUNTAIN.)

Bending above us is night's cloudy blue,

The moon afar sinking within the west,

Blushing deep red as on the ocean's breast

A moment lingering ere she sinks from view,

Saying good-night to all the many stars,

And all the many hills. The planet Mars

Upries soon, and looks upon us there,

Sitting to watch each meteor's passing glare.

We sit so still, so wonderfully we gaze

On the wide starry deep! Out from the north,

From its far silence swiftly shooting forth,

Comes the bright strangers through the pathless ways,

Trailing their light past sleeping planets high,

Past, starry suns that twinkle where they fly,

Through midnight silences, as if to light

To some sky chamber hidden from our sight,

What is your mission, ye swift-fleeting things?

And what your meaning? Are ye messengers,

With a God-word, to some new world that stirs

Instinct with soul-life, which immortal springs

In the new morning of some starry dawn?

Or there amid the stars is some grand science born

Of higher knowledge that can transmit thought

From world to world—some science man has not?

Are ye the dash signs on electric waves,

That sweep the universe, sent by star-souls

To other star-souls wheresoever robs

This unseen tide, which, viewless, ever leaves

Created vastness, but fiery dust

Of mighty comets which is earthward thrust

From the vast spaces of their boundless sweep

Into the vortex of our starry deep?

We muse sit, while in the dewy dark

The valley sleeps, but like another sky,

Filled full of stars, beneath us it does lie,

Its shining lights but the electric spark

Which man has caught, imprisoned by his skill;

And made the servant of his tireless will;

And shall he yet from far-off star to star

Make it his courier that shall the bar

Of the world silence lift and give us speech—

Earth with the planets? Ruddy Mars we see

And long to pierce his shining mystery,

Can we not find some messenger to reach

His starry threshold through electric might,

Making a pathway for us through the night?

Speech-paved

THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Meeting of the Board of Public Works.

RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED.

THE CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND.

The Board of Education Claims That There Is Not a Deficit—The Outfall Sewer—Petitions.

At the City Hall yesterday there was a short session of the Board of Equalization and a general clearing up of committee work in preparation for tomorrow's meeting of the Council.

AT THE CITY HALL

Public Works

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUBMISSION TO THE COUNCIL TOMORROW.

The Board of Public Works has prepared the following report for presentation to the City Council tomorrow:

"In the matter of the petition No. 615 of O. T. Johnson and others, asking that the name of Streiter street, between Figueroa street and Lucas avenue; Fifth street, from Lucas avenue to Fremont avenue; Dolly street, formerly called Emma street, when its name shall have been changed to Fifth street, from Figueroa street to Fremont avenue; Streiter street, when its name shall have been changed to Fifth street, from Figueroa street to Fremont avenue; Lucas street, from Fourth street to Sixth street, and Fourth street, from Beaudry avenue to Fremont avenue.

Continuing, the petition says: 'We ask that all of these improvements be made under the bond act, as it is permissible under the law, that they all be in one contract, so that the whole district may have the immediate benefits of this great improvement.'

"The above proposed improvements are among the most important improvements lately undertaken within the city limits, and we urge you, your honorable body, to give this petition that prompt and careful attention which the same merits and deserves."

Fifth street, said street extending from Fremont avenue to Figueroa street; that the name of Ida street, between Beaudry avenue and Figueroa street, be changed to Fourth street; that all streets lying between Sixth and Fourth streets and Bixel street and Fremont avenue, be graded and paved, and the paving done after the names of the streets have been changed, and that any corrections may be made in the grade that may be found necessary, and that the grades of the streets, where not established, be established."

Particularized described, the streets asked to be improved, are Sixth street, between Bixel street and Lucas avenue; Fifth street, from Lucas avenue to Fremont avenue; Dolly street, formerly called Emma street, when its name shall have been changed to Fifth street, from Figueroa street to Fremont avenue; Streiter street, when its name shall have been changed to Fifth street, from Figueroa street to Fremont avenue; Lucas street, from Fourth street to Sixth street, and Fourth street, from Beaudry avenue to Fremont avenue.

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Providencia Water Suit.

The suit brought by the city for the condemnation of certain lands owned by Messrs. Pomeroy and Hooper on what is known as the Providencia ranch is likely to be settled sometime next October or November. After final judgment is obtained the price fixed by the courts as to the amount which the city must pay for the land will have to be paid by the city within thirty days of that date. The land it will be necessary to take is the one which it is proposed to build headworks for a gravity system of waterworks and on which the city had an option from its owners about one year ago. The option was for \$30,000 and, some of the members of the Council insisting that the land was not worth that amount, the option was permitted to expire.

Status of the School Fund.

On the part of the school board the statement made in yesterday's Times that the common school fund is overdrawn \$886.49 is disputed and, it is stated that, instead of there being a deficit, there is a balance of \$601.51 in that fund. This appears to be the case, as the books of the school board and the City Auditor is explained by the fact that it is claimed the \$15,000 borrowed by the board from the funds at the disposal of the City Council last year will not have to be paid back.

The City Auditor expresses himself otherwise and says he intends to make a communication to the Council tomorrow calling attention to the fact the money has not been returned.

The Outfall Sewer

Besides the use for which it is intended, says City Engineer Dockweiler, the outfall sewer is proving a substantial benefit to the city inasmuch of which little has been said. It places the city in a position where all the water available for irrigation, where the money is saved.

In years past the irrigators south of the city would pay for the water running in the zanja for a part of the time only. The city having no other place to sell it the water would be permitted to continue running in the ditch until the irrigators paid for it, and whenever the Vernon and neighboring irrigators decline to purchase the water it may be turned into the outfall sewer and from there there is a demand for all water that can be had.

A New Sewer District.

It is expected an ordinance of intention will be presented to the Council tomorrow for the severing of the district mentioned in the common school fund is overdrawn \$886.49 is disputed and, it is stated that, instead of there being a deficit, there is a balance of \$601.51 in that fund. This appears to be the case, as the books of the school board and the City Auditor is explained by the fact that it is claimed the \$15,000 borrowed by the board from the funds at the disposal of the City Council last year will not have to be paid back.

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Other Eastern Candidates.

The fact was developed at the City Hall yesterday that the chance that Mr. Holmann may not accept the position of Superintendent of City Schools, has caused other candidates to be heard from. A young man, said to be from Denver, has approached at least one member of the school board and made known the fact that he would like the position.

City Hall Notes

Earl B. Miller and another have filed a protest against the sidewalk along the south side of Third street, between Olive and Grand avenues.

The Finance Committee did not get together yesterday and so the matter of the proposed refunding of a large portion of the city's bonded indebtedness was not taken up.

City Assessor Hinton states he believes the total city assessment roll for this year will be reduced but little, if at all, by the Board of Equalization. The amount to which the roll has been raised has been not far from equivalent to the amount by which it has been reduced.

J. W. Buckley and others have filed a petition, asking that Fourth street, between Omar and Wolfskill avenue, be ordered graded, gravelled, cement curbed, that cement sidewalks six feet wide be laid thereon and that it also be widened, all the work to be done under the board.

Messrs. Mackay and Young have signed a contract for delivering free on board cars in this city 125 tons of first-class barley hay, carefully cured from this year's crop. The contract price is \$15 per ton and the sureties on the head are Conrad Scherer and Barnabas Deane. The hay is to be paid for as delivered and accepted.

A contract was signed yesterday by Grant Bros. for the grading, guttering and otherwise improving of Figueroa street from Adams street southward to the charter boundary. A bond in the sum of \$5000 is given, with J. Schroeder and J. M. Johnson as sureties, for the faithful performance of the terms of the contract. This is stated to be one of the largest pieces of work of its kind done in the city.

AT THE COURTHOUSE.

The Courts

YOUNG NICKERSON PLEADS GUILTY—GENERAL COURT NOTES.

A. A. Nickerson, the young railroad clerk, charged with forgery, appeared before Judge McKinley in Department One yesterday morning, and, after obtaining leave to withdraw his former plea of not guilty and substituting that of guilty for it, was sentenced to imprisonment at San Quentin penitentiary for the term of one year. The other case, that of embezzlement, was therewith dismissed, upon motion of the District Attorney.

ADJUDGED INSANE.

Thomas Henry Earnshaw, a native of Rhode Island, 39 years of age, residing with his mother, at Green Meadows, was duly adjudged insane and committed to

the State Asylum at Highlands, by Judge McKinley yesterday, in accordance with the recommendation of the examining physician, Drs. Smith and Kierulf. The patient was discharged from the State asylum about two years ago.

Court Notes.

Charles Beecher, the youth charged with having set fire to a culvert on the Southern California Railway, on July 9 last, was duly arraigned upon the charge of arson, and allowed until Monday next, in which to plead thereto.

W. S. Millender appeared before Judge McKinley and a jury yesterday morning to answer to the charge of burglary, the charge being that of having entered the home of F. M. Chapman at Vernon, on July 8 last, and stolen the gold watch and chain belonging to Josiah Neil, who was convicted in short order. Sentence was deferred until Wednesday next.

John A. Lindholm, a native of Finland, and Daniel Erickson, a Dane, were duly admitted to citizenship of the United States by Judge McKinley yesterday, upon producing the necessary proofs of qualification and residence and taking the requisite oaths of renunciation and allegiance.

Continuing, the petition says: 'We ask that all of these improvements be made under the bond act, as it is permissible under the law, that they all be in one contract, so that the whole district may have the immediate benefits of this great improvement.'

"The above proposed improvements are among the most important improvements lately undertaken within the city limits, and we urge you, your honorable body, to give this petition that prompt and careful attention which the same merits and deserves."

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LINERS**FOR SALE— Houses.**

\$1000 FOR SALE—A VERY FINE RESIDENCE lot on Thompson St., near Adams, and convenient to the University electric line; 50x160'; price only \$1000. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 12

FOR SALE—A RIFON INCUBATOR, 220-lb. folding-bed, nearly new; very reasonable; call Tuesday afternoon. 2821 S. MAIN. 12

FOR SALE—WILL SELL CHEAP FOR CASH one organ, all in good order. 230 E. HIGHEWAY RD., near Temple St., power house.

FOR SALE—WANT MONEY, \$50 CASH WITH BILLS DURING DAY, AND MY BUSINESS, 2000-ft. high, southwest, \$300 due 2 years. 250 in 4 years. Apply at once. R. Box 67. TIMES OFFICE. 12

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AND VA-

can lots in all parts of the city; also land at 50c per acre, to be paid by us until you consult us. CALKINS & CAPEL, 125 W. Third st.

FOR SALE—\$1000 ON INSTALLMENTS: 6 room house, 2 lots, 150x100'; well and water tank; hall at corner. NINTH & STANTON STS., near Central Ave., electric line. 12

\$500 FOR SALE—2 LOTS, SOUTHWEST corner of Temple and Lake Shore ave., in the oil belt; price for a few days only. 5000 each. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 12

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF THE CHOICE best houses lots on Broadway, from Second to Fifth, ranging from \$350 per foot upward. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 12

\$2500 FOR SALE—5-ROOM RESIDENCE in south part of the city near Main; good cement walks, flowers, etc.; price \$2500. NOLAN & SMITH, 228 W. Second. 12

FOR SALE—5-ROOM MODERN COTTAGE, South, hill, etc.; 16x20'; st. close to Grand ave.; lot 60x120'; 20-foot alley; a bargain. S. K. LINDELL, 106 Broadway. 12

FOR SALE—ROOM HOUSE, HILL AND all other improvements, cement walk, good street graded; lot 60x120'; a bargain. OWNER, 227 E. 27TH. Open Sunday. 12

FOR SALE—\$3000 BUY A MODERN HOME, 2 rooms, 150x100'; well and water tank; hall at corner. NINTH & STANTON STS., near Central Ave. 12

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LINERS.

LIVE STOCK FOR SALE—
And Pastures to Let.
FOR SALE—JUST IN FROM THE
country with 20 head of good pure-
bred horses and mares; 6 or 7 good family
horses; colts are cheap; these were
bought that way, and will be sold accord-
ingly. Good horses guaranteed to stand
with every horse. V. V. COCHRAN, cor-
Second and San Pedro sts.

FOR SALE—THE BEST SINGLE LIGHT-
driving hand-made harness on the Coast
for \$15; want fresh and lead teams
and horses to sell and that the low-
est. W. F. MANN, 107 N. Broadway, next
Tally-ho Stables.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE: HANDSOME
full-thoroughbred gelding, 15 hands, full
furnished; price only \$15; worth
\$30; want 33-caliber Winchester or Marlin
rifle. Inquiries or address 72 W. 18TH ST. 12.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD DRIVING
horse, 15 hands, very strong, only
brought and painted; you can buy at a
bargain. 38 S. LOS ANGELES ST., near
Third.

FOR SALE—A STANDARD-BRED MARE;
fine driver, safe for a lady, and
easily handled if desired. MORLAND & CO., 106 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FEW HORSES AT YOUR
own price; a buggy, carriage, several sin-
gle and double harnesses, very cheap.
ANCHOR ST., 227 S. Spring.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE: CHEAP FOR
cash or monthly payments, new surrey,
work horses and mares. 117 WINSTON ST.,
back Postoffice.

FOR SALE—15-YEAR-OLD HORSE, 1200
pounds, \$65; want 33-caliber Winchester or
other horses cheap. Rear 417
WALL ST.

FOR SALE—GENTLE HORSE HARNESS AND
buggy, weight 1000 lbs.; quiet for la-
dies to drive. 112 COMMERCIAL ST. 12.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH SINGLE
driven, fit to break in; can drive him
anywhere. 215 CEDAR HILL ST.

FOR SALE—A FINE SURREY HORSE, OR
will trade for a lot south or west. Can be
seen at 508 NEW HIGH ST.

FOR SALE—2 ANGORA GOATS, MALE
and female. Apply at S.W. cor. E. NINTH
and LEMON STS.

FOR SALE—FINE FRESH, GENTLE,
driven, safe for ladies to ride. 401
CENTRAL AVE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE: FINE SIN-
gle and double drivers. Rear of 508 S.
BROADWAY.

FOR GOOD PASTURE: LIVING WATER,
address E. J. BURLINGHAM, Downey, Cal.

FOR SALE—A HORSE AND SPRING
wagon cheap. 1001 MAPLE AVE. 12

FOR SALE—FINE MALE BERKSHIRE
hog. Call 1145 W. 28TH ST.

FOR SALE—YOUNG JERSEY COW. 21ST
ST., just west of Hoover. 13

FOR SALE—5 FIRST-CLASS COWS. IN-
quites at 115 S. MAIN.

LIVE STOCK WANTED.

WANTED—HORSE, WEIGHT ABOUT 1200
lbs.; will give good care for his keep, and
K horses suits will buy; must be gentle,
sound and cheap for cash. Address R. Box
72, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—HORSE: A LADY WOULD
like gentle, driving horse for three months;

best care and little work. Address R. Box
27, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—TO RENT 2 OR 3 GOOD JER-
SEY COWS; quantity of hay required; also
quaint. Address 208 W. 21ST ST. 12

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH, GOOD
pony or medium-sized surrey or phaeton.
Address S. Box 20, TIMES OFFICE. 12

WANTED—LIGHT DRIVING HORSE FOR
its keep; good care; light work. Address
208 W. 21ST ST.

WANTED—HORSE FOR RENT. 212
keep; will buy if good and cheap. 300 S.
SEVENTH ST.

WANTED—A LIGHT BUGGY HORSE;
must be cheap. RED RICE, at Sixth-
Haymarket. 12

EDUCATIONAL—
Schools, Colleges and Private Tuition.

THROOP POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, THE
SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY
in Southern California, providing
thorough industrial and art training in
connection with classical scientific and li-
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iron patterns, and machine work; studios
for modeling, carving, casting and draw-
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biology; departments for cooking, food and
garment-making; Sloyd school for younger
pupils; good homes for students. For cata-
logues and full information address Presi-
dent CHARLES H. KEYES, Pasadena,
Cal.

ST. HILDA'S HALL,
Glendale.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Seven year will open September 24.
Beautiful home; excellent teachers.
Three miles from Los Angeles limits.
Circular for application.

MISS K. V. DARLING, Principal.

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE AND
ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL, 144
Main st., is the largest, oldest and best
equipped school for men, practical and pro-
fessional training, and the most successful
graduates in the city; day and evening ses-
sions; catalogue free.

DR. J. ADAMS' INSTITUTE, PHYSI-
OLOGY (metaphysics, ethics, sociology, political
economy), and of psychology, a physiological
basis; instruction also in other cognate
branches of knowledge; highest degree
of academic training; Sloyd school for younger
pupils; good homes for students. For cata-
logues and full information address Presi-
dent NAOMA ALFREY, principal.

FROELIG INSTITUTE, CASA DE ROSAS,
Adams st., cor. Hoover, will reopen Sep-
tember 18, 1894, day pupils \$100; boarding
pupils \$60; fees \$10; tuition \$10; for all
departments made to the principals.
PROF. LOUIS CLAVERIE,
MM. LOUIS CLAVERIE.

WOODROW BUSINESS COLLEGE, 226
Spring st. The newest, centrally located, and
finest equipped commercial school in Southern California; open
all the year. Catalogue free.

MARLBOROUGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—
Finest school in the city; thorough and rapid
progress. Send for circulars. FROELIG
INSTITUTE, MADAME CLAVERIE, kinder-
garten teacher.

KNIGHT BROS., PATENT LAWYERS
and solicitors: Est. 1843. 308 Stimson Bldg.

NOTARIES.

R. D. LIST, NOTARY PUBLIC; LEGAL PA-
TERS carefully drawn. 125 W. SECOND.

ATTORNEYS.

CARTER & PIERCE, LAWYERS OFFICES
22 S. Bryson Block, Los Angeles.

CHIROPRACTISTS—
And Masseurs.

MISS C. STAFFER, CHIROPRACTOR AND
Masseur, 211 W. FIRST, opp. Nadeau.

PATENTS—
And Patent Agents.

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS IN ALL
departments, designed, bought and sold by
DAY & CO., who since 1849 have acted for
leading inventors, manufacturers and others.

Los Angeles office, rooms 223-225 Brad-
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and solicitors: Est. 1843. 308 Stimson Bldg.

MASSAGE—
Vapo' and Other Baths.

MRS. BEAUDRY, LATE OF CHICAGO, MAS-
sage and magnetic treatment; open Sunday
13 S. MAIN ST., room 9.

MAGNETIC HEALER: MADAME DE LEON
and attendant, 24 S. Main st., room 20
and 22.

MRS. ANWAT MASSAGE PARLORS,
6 S. SPRING ST., room 5. Open Sunday.

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PATENTS PREPARED FOR ENTRANCE EX-
aminations to High and Normal Schools.

MISS FULLER, city teacher, 633 S. Hill
st. 18.

MISS MARSH'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND
young women; address 1340 and 1342 S. HOPE ST.

LOS ANGELES TRAINING SCHOOL (INCORPORATED)
for Kindergartens. Address MRS. N. D. MATHEW, 678 W. 23D ST.

FOR CORRECTIVE AND CURATIVE GYM-
NASIUM. T. BESSING, M.C.G. State Normal
School.

JONES, HARP STUDIO, 726 S. MAIN ST.

STOCKS BONDS AND MORTGAGES

J. W. Macne. Richard Garvey.
WANCE, GARVEY & CO.—Investment Bankers and Brokers and Deal-

ers in City and country property deal in.

W. POINDEXTER, 305 W. SECOND ST.
and stock companies; investments can be made in my office.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GUARANTEED
improvement bonds. Apply to C.

DEMERLE, 227 W. First st.; office hours,

MONEY TO LOAN.

PACIFIC LOAN COMPANY,
incorporated.

Loans money in any amounts on all kinds
of collateral security, diamonds, jewelry,
sealskins, silver, steel, etc., also on
lumber, iron and steel, hats and
hotels, without removal; partial payments
received; money quick; business
conducted; money for ladies. V. E.
DE GROOT, manager, rooms 2, 3 and 4,
114 S. Spring st.

NATIONAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT
COMPANY.

Loans money in any amounts on all kinds
of collateral security, diamonds, sealskins, pianos,
professional libraries, lodgings and
furniture, iron and steel, hats and
hotels, without removal; partial payments
received; money quick; business
conducted; money for ladies. V. E.
DE GROOT, manager, rooms 7, 121
Temple st., cor. Temple and New High st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$5000 TO
\$100,000. MAIN-ST. SAVINGS BANK,
8 S. Main.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SO-
CIETY of San Francisco will make loans on
good inside city property. Apply to R.
G. LUNT, agent, 227 W. Second st.

TO LOAN—
Money in any amounts
On real estate
Or chattel mortgage.

OLIVER & CREASINGER,
12 27 W. First st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, RE-
PAYABLE IN MONTHLY INSTALMENTS, EQUAL
TO \$1000 PER MONTH, WITH NO COMMISSION
OR SERVICE CHARGE. H. HART, 145 S. Main.

TO LOAN—\$500 TO \$100,000 ON CITY AND
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, 6% PER CENT.
W. A. Bonying, secretary, 118 S. Broadway.

TO LOAN—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS
on personal property, 6% per cent. in
sums to suit at a reasonable rate of interest.
ELLIS & CO., 253 S. Broadway.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
jewelry, pianos, live stock, carriages,
etc., etc.

LEE BROS., 402 S. Spring st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT., RE-
PAYABLE IN MONTHLY INSTALMENTS, EQUAL
TO \$1000 PER MONTH, WITH NO COMMISSION
OR SERVICE CHARGE. JOHN A. WEIR & CO., 313 Stimson building.

R. W. POINDEXTER, 305 W. SECOND ST.,
lends money on any good security at
reasonable rates.

G. S. ROBINSON LOANS MONEY ON COL-
LATERAL SECURITY, also city and country prop-
erty; low interest; 215 W. FIRST ST.

DAN McFARLAND, 430 BRADBURY BLDG.,
buys and sells gold, silver, bonds, stocks;
also loans on personal security.

TO LOAN—\$500 to \$5000 ON REAL ESTATE
SECURITY. ALLISON BARLOW, 227 W. Sec-
ond st. Office hours, 12 to 2 p.m.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES AT 7
per cent. C. A. SUMNER & CO., 100 S. Main.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. MORTGAGE
MATERIALS, HARRIS, attorney-at-law, 78
Temple Block.

WANTED—HORSE: A LADY WOULD
like gentle, driving horse for three months;

best care and little work. Address R. Box
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WANTED—HORSE FOR RENT. 212
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ATTORNE



NEWS AND BUSINESS

The Weather.

U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 11, 1894.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30; at 2 p.m., 29.95. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 54 deg. and 75 deg. Maximum temperature, 83 deg.; minimum temperature, 68 deg. Character of weather, clear.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

Hon. John H. Norton, formerly of Arizona, but now of Los Angeles, has just returned from a three weeks' trip through Arizona and New Mexico. Mr. Norton has been one of Arizona's leading business men for a number of years and still has large interests throughout that state and New Mexico, where he furnishes, through his houses at Wilcox, Ariz., and Fort Wingate, N. M., a number of the army posts with supplies. Mr. Norton intends making Los Angeles his future home, and has located here in connection with the firm of Norton-Dixie Co., No. 1500 San Fernando street.

Ladies' \$3 white canavas Oxfordes are selling now at 75 cents at the Tyler Shoe Company's clearing sale. Ladies' \$3 button shoes, sizes 2, 2 1/2 and 3 are going off at \$1, while the \$1.50 round and black Oxfordes have been reduced to 75 cents. Infants' tan leather shoes, 20 cents. Peacock polish will be sold for 15 cents per bottle, or two bottles for 25 cents. This is a great sale for low prices. No. 144 North Spring street.

The gloom that was cast over the banquet given to the United States officers at Santa Monica Thursday night when the toastmaster announced President Cleveland's inability to be present, was soon dispelled when at the bottom of the menu card was read, "The James G. Blaine cigar."

State Secretary John L. Spears of the Young Men's Christian Association, will speak to young men this afternoon at 3 o'clock. All are invited. Y.M.C.A., Hall, No. 299 South Broadway.

The Y.W.C.A. gospel meeting, No. 107 North Spring street, at 2:45 p.m. today, will be led by Mrs. Dr. E. W. Caswell. Subject, "Co-laborers with Christ for Souls;" normal Bible class at 3 p.m.

At St. Paul's Episcopal Church on Olive street, the rector, Rev. John Gray, remains in the city through the summer season and officiates at the usual hours of divine service today.

Santa Monica and Redondo trains today via Santa Fe leave at 9 a.m., 10:30 a.m., 1:35 p.m., 5:15 p.m. Round trip, 50 cents. Special attractions at both beaches.

Thirty-second public school, second month, summer session, begins Monday, August 13. Pupils coached in weak studies.

H. H. Heath will be a candidate for City Justice, subject to the decision of the Republican convention.

We have inaugurated a Monday bargain sale at the Golden Rule Bazaar, No. 247 South Spring street, between Second and Third streets.

Howry's undertaking establishment at Fifth and Broadway surpassed anything of its kind on the Coast. His prices are the lowest in the city.

Mrs. Beaman and Hendee have gone East. They will visit Boston, Philadelphia, New York and other Eastern cities before returning.

Rev. A. C. Smither will fill his pulpit at the usual hours today at the First Christian Church, Hope and Eleventh streets.

The lowest prices for funerals are made by C. D. Howry, the leading funeral director, at Fifth and Broadway.

Visit the Arrowhead Hot Springs, the finest mountain resort on the Coast. See notice under hotels.

Dr. M. Hilton Williams, specialist, Head, throat and chest diseases. No. 127 South Broadway.

The Investor, G. A. Dobinson, editor, published Wednesdays. On sale at news stands. Lantern slides and blue prints for architects. Bertram & Co., 203 South Main street. Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardware lumber. H. Bohman, No. 514 South Spring. Buy the Whitney made truck. Factory, No. 344 North Main street.

Dabcock has removed to Simson Block. Hammam baths only 75 cents.

There will be a game of baseball at Athletic Park today between the Santa Monica and Keatingines. Game will be called at 2:30 sharp.

The coroner's jury yesterday found that H. V. Reed, the Southern Pacific brakeman, came to his death by being run over accidentally by a freight car at Tehachapi last Monday.

Staff Capt. Blanche Cox, assisted by Capt. Emma Harmon, of the Salvation Army, will give two meetings today, at 3 o'clock at the Church of the Unity, and at 7:30 p.m. at the First Congregational Church.

The twelve-year-old son of D. F. Donegan, the contractor, was thrown out of a buggy and seriously injured yesterday morning. The boy was driving a team of Shetland ponies along Pearl street when they became unmanageable and ran away.

The first detachment of the police force to enjoy the regulation ten-day vacation returned to work yesterday. Those on the holiday list now are: Officers Matukiewicz, Duigan, McClain, Conly, Harris, Stewart, Lee, Shannon, Vigne, Talamantes and Clerk Bean.

Mr. Lydia Boggs desires to thank the Odd Fellows, and especially Good Will Lodge, No. 32, of which her late husband was a member, as well as her friends, for the kindness and sympathy shown her during the sickness and final taking off of her husband, Clifford Boggs.

Col. Boone's wild animal show gave two performances yesterday, afternoon and evening, with a street parade in the morning. The show is a very good one, and while the audiences were not what was expected, they will doubtless improve. Several of the features are especially clever, notably the performing birds, which are alone worth the price of admission.

A telegram from San Francisco yesterday stated that Dr. A. P. Schiffman of this city had passed an examination at the hands of the State Board of Medical Examiners. Dr. Schiffman had been a practical dentist for years in St. Paul, where he occupied a high position, but on coming to California he was compelled to again pass an examination, notwithstanding he had a certificate from the Minnesota examiners.

PERSONALS.

Capt. A. W. Barrett yesterday returned from a business trip to Chicago. He says that his mission was successful, and that he will have something of importance to say in the near future.

Fr. J. A. O'Farrell, who was for some time in Western University, Ohio, will be one of the new faculty at the Occidental College next year. The professor comes very highly recommended, and will be a strong man in the institution.

THE CHESS CHAMPION.

An Interesting Series of Games by Lipschitz.

The announcement that S. Lipschitz, America's champion chess player, would play an exhibition game at the rooms of the Los Angeles Athletic Club last evening, attracted a goodly number of chess enthusiasts.

Mr. Lipschitz can hardly be classed as a professional as he rarely plays for anything more than the love of the game, and he is considered by masters to be one of the best players in the world.

Mr. Lipschitz accomplished the difficult

task of playing seventeen games simultaneously, his opponents being well-known local players.

T. J. Cook resigned after one hour's play, followed an hour later by F. Walker. After this they succumbed one by one at short intervals, until after three-hour's play, there were but six left. The play finished at 12 o'clock, and the game lost to F. E. Sennett and sixteen wins.

The local players were: G. E. Samson, R. B. Howell, T. J. Cook, D. F. Hastings, H. Jones Pateman, C. F. Pierce, Col. I. R. Denkberger, Walter Bennett, F. C. Howes, R. A. Moore, C. Edwards, F. Walker and H. McCullum.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

Reception and Banquet to the Grand Commander.

In memberships, you are the second largest in the State. In perfection of work by officers, in discipline; in the beauty that comes of perfect physical strength and mental brilliancy, you are the first commander in the State. You excel all others.

That is the high compliment paid to Coeur de Lion Commandery. Knights Templar, last Thursday evening by Eight Emperors. Sir William Frank Sunner, the Grand Commander of Knights Templar in California.

Those who know the Grand Commander, though they may be strangers to Coeur de Lion, believe that he speaks the truth. He never minces words; he never fails to call a spade a spade; he never flatters; and he never bestows a compliment unless it is well deserved. He is the strictest disciplinarian in the entire order. His own commandery, Golden Gate, No. 16, of Sir T. H. Ward, has long been looked upon as the crack commandery this side of Louisville or Chicago, and to him more than to any other one, belongs the credit of that most brilliant reputation.

He has admitted that in all things which a commandery takes pride, Coeur de Lion stands at the head, the admission cannot be otherwise than gratifying to its officers and members. The compliment will be deserved, if Frank Sunner would not have given it.

The occasion of the official visit of the Grand Commander to Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 3. He was accompanied by his staff, consisting of the Grand Generalissimo, Sir T. H. Ward, and the Grand Warden, Sir Robert M. Powers of San Diego, who is also the District Inspector.

The dedication of Coeur de Lion's present asylum on March 1, 1897, when the elite of Los Angeles society filled it to overflowing, is doubtful if it has had so large a number of men within its walls as he had last Thursday evening to greet the grand officers. As the Grand Commander stated, it is the second largest commandery in the State, and its members turned out in force. Then, too, there were visiting Sir Knights from every section of the United States and "beyond sea." Prominent among the visitors from town were: Past Commander Jones of Pasadena Commandery, Past Commander Morgan of San Diego Commandery, Commander of the Ventura Commandery, and the general Sir Knight Sam Black of Oakland Commandery, who finds delineation now in cultivating the Ventura bean, and again in teaching the Ventura youth. He came specially to Los Angeles to be present at the birth of Coeur de Lion's youngest "baby," Sir W. F. Sunner.

The ceremonies concluded, all repaired to the banquet hall, where a magnificent banquet was served and the social features of the evening began. Toasts were responded to by the grand officers, and also by Sir Knights Walker and Black of Ventura, and Sir Knights B. N. Smith, Frank Rader, R. W. Campbell, W. W. Smith, J. J. Foshay, J. McLaughlin, T. Owens, T. H. Ward and many others.

In the small hours of the night hands were joined. "Auld Lang Syne" was sung, and with fraternal goodbyes the company parted.

SPECIAL sale of cheelie stand covers, the price 50 cents, \$1 and \$1.25 each, worth fully double at the "C. C. Broadway" lace curtain house, No. 211 South Broadway. This is beyond a doubt the place in town to buy window shades.

C. T. PAUL, plumbing, tinning, sewer connections, etc. Estimated furnished. Stove repairing and general jobbing. 117 E. Second.

The Best . . .

ICE CREAM IN TOWN.

ROYAL BAKERY RESTAURANT

118 South Spring St.

Ice Cream with Cake, 10c

Grateful—Comforting.

EPPS' COCOA!

Breakfast—Supper.

ICE CREAM IN TOWN.

ROYAL BAKERY RESTAURANT

118 South Spring St.

Ice Cream with Cake, 10c

Grateful—Comforting.

Rambler.

JULIAN PIE Bliss on his RAMBLER RACER paced by Rambler rides.

With a leather frame, thin leather seat, fat 1 mile, flying start..... in 1.54-6

Both world's records date at Waltham, Mass., July 14, 1894. This is the first time on record where two new mile world's records have been broken in one day—

which is ANOTHER RECORD.

There may be other ways, but THE way

to do it is to ride a Rambler.

ON A RAMBLER.

On with the fight—G. & J. Tires are right "IN IT."

W. K. COWAN,

MANAGER,

427 South Spring Street.

Fall and Winter

Suitings, Trouserings

and Overcoatings.

LARGEST STOCK.

FINEST WORK.

BEST TRIMMINGS.

JOE POHEIM, THE

TAILOR

143 S. SPRING ST. BRYSON BLK.

LADIES WHO VALUE

A refined complexion must use Pozzani's Powder. It produces a soft & beautiful skin.

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M. & J. MARKET ST. Plano, Furniture and Safe moving. Baggage and freight delivered promptly to address. Telephone 157.

Union Iron Works,

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Ship and Engine Builders,

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XIIITH YEAR.

KIM OK KIUN.

Effect of His Assassination on
the Korean Rebellion.

THE DEAD BODY EXECUTED.

HOW THE KING'S COURIERS ARE
EARNING MONEY.

The Inside Story of How Kim Captured the King and Sliced off His Enemies' Heads—Was He Patriot or Traitor.

A Talk With the Assassin—A Queer Scheme for Vengeance and How It Is Being Carried Out—The First Complete Story of the Greatest Historical Tragedy of This Generation.

(Special Correspondence. Copyright, 1894
by Frank G. Carpenter.)

SEOUL (Korea), July 11, 1894.

NE of the causes of the trouble between Japan and China, and the beginning, in fact, of the present rebellion in Korea, was the assassination of Kim Ok Kiun, at Shanghai. Kim Ok Kiun, after his famous conspiracy in Korea, fled to Japan, and he

was, for a long time, under the protection of the Japanese government. He was inveigled over to Shanghai, and was there assassinated by a friend of the King of Korea. Japan almost claimed him as a subject, and she thought that his murderer and his remains should have been carried to Tokio. Li Hung Chang aided the Koreans in transporting them to this place, and the maltreatment of the body of Kim was probably foreseen by Li Hung Chang when he gave the order for the Chinese vessel of war to carry the body to Korea. This country is a strange mixture of barbarism and civilization. It is almost incredible that these people, whose souls are full of poetry, whose tastes are, I believe, naturally refined, and who pride themselves on being disciples of Confucius, should act in the way they did with Kim Ok Kiun. His body was brought here to Korea. It was cut into pieces and the different parts of it were carried over the country and hung up as a warning to traitors above the biggest gates of the largest of the Korean cities. Seoul went mad with joy when the news came of the assassination. Business was suspended, and the court devoted itself to feasting and dancing. I am told that 150 of these frail professional maidens, known as ge-sang, or dancing girls, were brought into the palace in single night, and when I came here the other day from Chemulpo I passed one of these almond-eyed beauties going back home after her carousal at the capital. She was on horseback, riding astride, and she had a couple of servants with her.

The tale of Kim Ok Kiun's life and death reads more like a romance of the dark ages than the story of actual doings in this year of our Lord, eighteen ninety-four. It will have a great influence upon Korea's future, and in it are comprised events which have materially affected the governments of this part of the world. China and Japan are mixed up in it, and it is largely the cause of the war clouds which are now hovering over Asia. Russia is deeply concerned by it, and England is now trembling at the possibility of its results upon her Indian empire. This little land of Korea is the key to Eastern Asia. If the Czar gets his hold upon it China



Kim Ok Kiun.

will probably be subjugated by the Russians and a door will be opened for a Russian army into Hindooostan and Burmah. Korea is within only a few hours' sail of Japan. It is separated from China by a wall of stakes. The lower boundary of Siberia touches it, and Russia, Japan and China would all be glad to call Korea theirs. The most famous statesmen of the Japanese empire were, it is said, behind Kim Ok Kiun's rebellion, and it is charged that a Japanese led the rebels in the fight with the King's troops a few days ago.

The rebellion of ten years ago and the rebellion of today are in the interests of modern progress, as far as the Japanese are concerned, and there is no doubt but that Korea will come out of the fight in a better condition than she has ever been in the past. Kim Ok Kiun got his idea of changing the Korean government and of the introduction of western civilization through his residence in Japan. He saw what had been done there, and he tried to play the same game in Korea. Less than a generation ago Japan was in almost as barbarous condition as China is today. It was ruled feudal lords, and their soldiers went about maltreating the common people as they pleased. The Mikado was merely a puppet in the hands of the army, and the great ruler was the

commander-in-chief of the troops. Now Japan is one of the civilized lands of the face of the globe. It has a postal system as good as ours. It has adopted the national banking system. Its common schools and universities are everywhere. Its people have their parliament and every Japanese has his rights. The cities turn out newspapers by the million a year, and property is safe. The country is making money. It is one of the richest on the globe, and its public debt is practically nothing. The story of its change is the most wonderful page of history. There is nothing like it. In the space of less than thirty years it has jumped further on the road to civilization than any other nation has done in centuries, and today it is more civilized than any country outside of Europe except the United States. It has a fine army and a powerful navy, and it is a giant which may make China, notwithstanding her millions, kneel. This revolution was accomplished by Japanese statesmen, men

and civilization. There are two parties now, as there were then, and it may be said that these parties are headed by the families of the King and Queen. The Queen's family is very strong in Korea. The chief officials who have been squeezing the country to death belong to it, and I am told they favor the Chinese. They did so ten years ago, and it was through them that a large part of the King's revenues went to the paying of Chinese troops, who traveled about the country acting in the most impudent way. Kim Ok Kiun saw with alarm the growth of this Chinese element. As vice-president of the foreign office, he had to pay the bills of many contracts which were made with the Japanese, but there was no money in the treasury. He decided to overthrow the existing government, to seize the King, and, through him, rule Korea and modern methods. He had influential friends to help him, and his conspiracy came to a head just about ten years ago.

impudence that the Chinaman shows whenever he gets the upper hand. With his troops he attempted to take the palace. The Koreans came to his assistance, and Kim saw that the game was up. He fled with the King to a temple back of the palace, but the next day he allowed the Chinese to get possession of His Majesty, and surrounded by his Japanese guard, he was taken to Chemulpo and sailed for Japan. Since then he has been under the protection of the Japanese government, and it is only through them that his life has been preserved so long.

The true story of Kim Ok Kiun's taking

of has not been told. I get it almost directly from his assassin. He is now nominally in prison and he cannot be brought into the presence of the King until thirty days from the time when his hands have touched a dead body. This is according to Korean custom. He was well treated, however, and when a month had passed every one expects that he will be called to court and receive a high official position for his bloody murder. This man's life would make a plot for a dime novel, and his assassination of Kim was done, not because he hated him, but in order that he might carry out a pet scheme of vengeance, which has, I am told, been the mainspring of his actions for years. The man who gave me my information is a Korean official from the northern part of the country, who is a close friend of the assassin, and who was in Seoul at the time of Kim's rebellion. He came to me almost directly after a talk with the assassin, and the man told him just how he had killed Kim at Shanghai and grieved over it as he related why he did it. A more villainous act I never heard described. The assassin's name is Hong Chong Woo. He is a man of about 40 years of age. He was born near here, and when he was still young his father moved to the Island of Quelpart. Here Hong got an office. He was a very unjust official and he levied all sorts of unfair taxes. He squeezed strips of paper, bearing in large Korean characters, the crime of Kim and a denunciation of his deed. For three days the remains were left in this condition, and the Japanese photographer of Seoul took a picture of them, which lies before me. And I have had a sketch made by my Korean artist from the photograph. At the end of the three days the remains were taken down, and they are now well on their way through all parts of Korea. They are carried by the King's royal couriers, and six of these men have each a piece, which they are bearing to and from the governors of the six leading provinces of the country. Each governor will receive his portion of the dead body with fitting ceremonies, and for three days it will be hung over the main gate of his capital city, as a warning to traitors. After this time it will be taken down and will be given back to the courier, who will carry it to the mountain of Choi-Pan. This mountain is about sixty miles from Seoul. Here the different couriers will meet some weeks from now and deposit the remains, which time, day and birds have left the body. They will throw it on the spot, which is considered the most disgraceful of this dishonorable mountain. It is, I am told, the only mountain in Korea, which does not point its head toward Seoul, and this lack of consideration for the majesty of the King probably causes it to be the place upon which the remains of all executed rebels are thrown.

An eye witness has told me how it was done," said he.

First, the head was chopped off, then the left hand was cut off at the wrist, next the right hand at the wrist, and then the left and right feet. The hair was unloosened from the top knot, which ornaments every Korean crown, and the head was tied by the hair with the feet and hands to the crossings of three poles, which were propped against each other like those of a tent. The bloody trunk was left lying on the ground below these. Then, upon the coffin, which stood near by, and upon the poles, were fastened strips of paper, bearing in large Korean characters, the crime of Kim and a denunciation of his deed. For three days the remains were left in this condition, and the Japanese photographer of Seoul took a picture of them, which lies before me. And I have had a sketch made by my Korean artist from the photograph. At the end of the three days the remains were taken down, and they are now well on their way through all parts of Korea. They are carried by the King's royal couriers, and six of these men have each a piece, which they are bearing to and from the governors of the six leading provinces of the country. Each governor will receive his portion of the dead body with fitting ceremonies, and for three days it will be hung over the main gate of his capital city, as a warning to traitors. After this time it will be taken down and will be given back to the courier, who will carry it to the mountain of Choi-Pan. This mountain is about sixty miles from Seoul. Here the different couriers will meet some weeks from now and deposit the remains, which time, day and birds have left the body. They will throw it on the spot, which is considered the most disgraceful of this dishonorable mountain. It is, I am told, the only mountain in Korea, which does not point its head toward Seoul, and this lack of consideration for the majesty of the King probably causes it to be the place upon which the remains of all executed rebels are thrown.

One of the most curious things that I have heard in connection with Kim Ok Kiun's execution, and one which gives a good insight into Korean character and the condition of the country, was in relation to the couriers, who are carrying about this dead human flesh. A prominent Korean said to me yesterday: "These couriers will earn a great deal of money by carrying Kim's body from place to place."

"How so?" said I. "I suppose the King pays them well."

"No," was the reply. "They don't get it from the King. The King will know nothing about it, but they will earn it on the road. Each courier is, you know, on the King's business, and, according to law, it would be almost death to retard them. The couriers will travel very slowly, and they will levy a tax on every man they meet. Take, for instance, the man who is carrying the bloody and now half-decomposed head. He has to take it to one of the southern provinces, and he could get there in ten days. It will probably take him a month, and he will earn money all the way. Suppose he comes to the door of a rich man's house. He will stop there, knock on the door, and tell the rich man that he is tired, and that he would like to rest in the neighborhood for a day or so. He will lay the bloody head down on the man's parlor floor, and will order him to keep it for him until he is ready to go. The man will not dare to strike him, for he is the King's courier. He will cry: 'Oh, take it away! Take it away!' and he will earn much money from that man. A little further on he may meet a peddler, with a pack on his back. He will ask the peddler to carry the head for him, and the peddler will be glad to pay to get free. You know, one of the best businesses in this country is in salt. There are salt merchants in all of the villages. The salt is kept in big bags, and as it pays taxes, it is very high. When the courier comes to a town, he will enter every store, perhaps, and say to the merchant: 'Find this head is not keeping well, and I will leave it here for a day to preserve it.' He will thereupon thrust it down into one of the merchant's salt bags, and he has to earn a good deal of money if he takes it away. He thus goes on earning money from every man he meets, and he will do better on the return trip than on the outset. The more decayed the head gets, the more he will earn, and at the end of the journey he will have a fortune."

I give this man's conversation in nearly his own words. Such blackmailing seemed to him perfectly legitimate, and it is through blackmailing schemes that a large part of the money in Korea is "earned."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Harness Thief Held.

L. A. Jackson, the jail-breaker and harness thief, was examined for felony before Justice Austin in the Police Court yesterday afternoon. He was held to answer before the Superior Court with bail at \$1000.

Battered by Her Husband.

Lillie Hoge residing at the Adams House, on Stevenson avenue, swore out a complaint for battery yesterday against her husband, John Hoge.

ON SUBLIME HEIGHTS

Climbing the Purple-hued
Sierra Madre.

A TRIP BY RAIL AND BURRO.

THE CHARMES OF ECHO MOUNTAIN AND BEYOND.

A Picturesque Ride Over a Safe and Easy Trail to a Famous Spot Under the Bended Sky.

There are many people who come to Southern California, spend a few days in visiting our towns and cities, and then return to their homes, thinking that they have seen all of interest that there is to see in this section. They are very much like the person who would throw away the cream and retain the skimmed milk, for they miss some of the richest elements of attraction to be found in this section—the cream of Southern California's natural

great mountains behind us stood out like black promontories from the deep. The moon cast dim shadows of cloud upon the newly-created ocean, beneath whose white, waveless stillness slept the great valleys and the lower hills. The flow of its tides was soundless. At times it appeared like a vast frozen ocean, filled with drifting ice floes. Then a break, and it was as if a star appeared. Surely we must be hanging in space and looking out upon starry systems below us. The break widened and new stars shone. Twinkling lights soon gleamed thick, as in a lower milky way. Here, there, everywhere, they glimmered in that lower firmament. Where are we, with skies overhead and shining stars thousands of feet beneath? The fog has drifted out to sea—our ocean has vanished, and the dim, sweet earth is there, with her "diamond sea" of electric lights twinkling in the cities of the plain.

"You must be up to see the sunrise, for there will be no fog on the mountains in the morning," said those who were familiar with that elevation. But a rare condition of things occurred. We opened our eyes in the morning to find the world all blotted out. The wide expanse of valley, the sleeping cities; the great orchards and vineyards and the monarch mountains had all vanished. Even the mighty ocean, whose waves break alike upon our shores, and the far off coasts of the elder world, was no longer to be seen; but a new vision at our feet—a mighty dead sea, whose mists wrapped us like a curtain, whose fleecy whiteness had folded in motionless silence the towering heights of mountains and crags, the very rim of the sky. Like Noah from the ark on the summit of mighty Ararat, we looked down on the sea below us. But a light breeze soon dissipated the fog in the upper world, and in the early morning our party set out

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

LITTLE MR. THIMBLEFINGER

AND HIS QUEER COUNTRY—A STORY BY UNCLE REMUS.

The Strange Sights the Children Saw, and the Strange Stories They Heard There—Brother Terrapin's Fiddle.

By Joel Chandler Harris.
(Author of "Uncle Remus.")

[From a Special Contributor, Copyright, 1894, by the Author.]

PART VIII. BROTHER TERRAPIN'S FIDDLE STRING.

Mr. Rabbit moved his body uneasily about and scratched his head and crossed and uncrossed his legs several times before he began.

"I declare it isn't right!" he exclaimed after awhile. "I don't mind telling about other folks, but when it comes to talking about myself, it is a different thing."

"Don't you remember the time you tried to get Brother Terrapin to give you a fiddle string?" asked Mrs. Meadows, laughing a little.

"Oh, that was just a joke," replied Mr. Rabbit. "Call it a joke, then," said Mrs. Meadows. "You know what the little boy said when the man asked him his name. He said, 'You may call me anything so you call me to dinner.'"

"He wasn't very polite," remarked Sweet-sus.

"No, indeed," Mrs. Meadows answered. "But you know that little boys can't always be made to do what they're told."

"I think we were at your house," suggested Mr. Rabbit, rubbing his chin.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Meadows. "In the little house by the creek. The road sloped from the front door right to the bank."

"To be sure!" exclaimed Mr. Rabbit, brightening up. "I remember the house just as well as if I had seen it yesterday. That's where I used to go when I was a lad."

"Then you must have been the left-hand side of the door when you came out, and there the water-bucket sat."

"Yes," said Mrs. Meadows, "and there was just room enough up there by the bucket for Brother Terrapin."

"That's so," Mr. Rabbit replied, laughing. "And when he used to go to your house to see the girls, they'd set the bucket on the tap-tap, the shelf, and off Brother Terrapin would go."

"Ladies," said I, "you may believe it or not, but if Brother Terrapin has a mind to he can lend me a fiddle string that will just fit my fiddle."

"Brother Rabbit," says he, "you know I have no fiddle string. What would I be doing with one?"

"Don't mind him, ladies. He knows just as well as I do that he has a fiddle string in his neck. I can take my pocket-knife and get it out in half a minute," says I.

"This made Brother Terrapin roll his eyes.

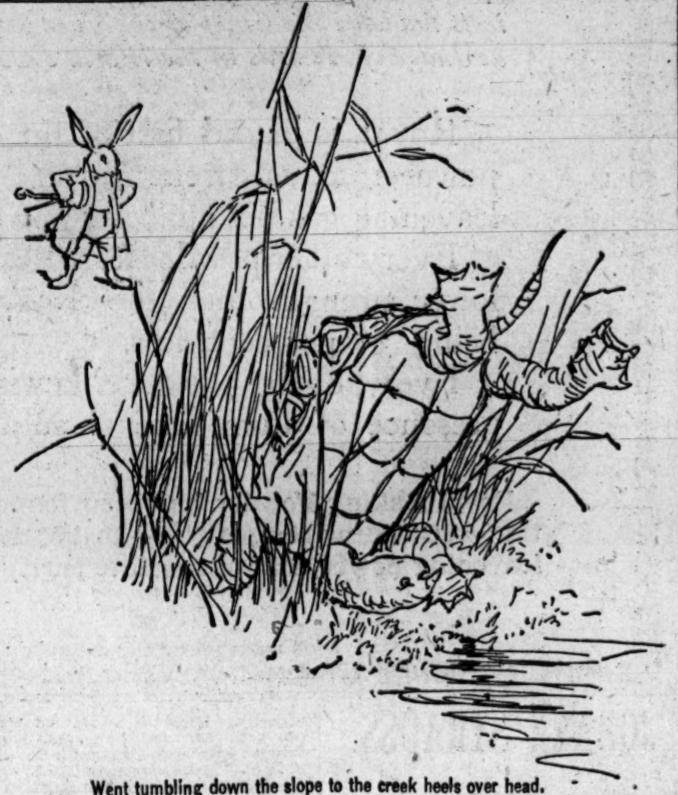
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If you had a ladder handy you could come

out. Brother Terrapin will give a jump and fall off the shelf and break some of the furniture in his house." This made the girls laugh very much, for they remembered old saying that Brother Terrapin carried his house on his back. "Don't laugh so loud," says I. "Brother Terrapin has earned his rest. He's been courting on the other side of the creek, and he has no carriage to ride in when he goes back and forth. S-a-b!" says I. "I don't disturb him. When a person sits down when he stands up, and lies down when he walks, some allowance must be made."

"Brother Terrapin's eyes grew redder and redder, and the skin on the back of



Went tumbling down the slope to the creek heels over head.

his head began to work backward and forward. What might have happened I don't know, but just as the girl was in the middle of a dance one of the fiddle-strings broke. It was the troble, too. I wouldn't have minded if it had been any of the other strings, but when the broke I had to stop playing.

"Well, the girls were very much dis-

pointed and so was I, for I had come for a frolic. I searched my pockets, but I had no other string. I tried to play with three strings, but the tune wouldn't come.

The girls were so sorry they didn't know what to do.

"I'm an idiot struck me. Ladies," says I. "It's a thousand pities I didn't bring an extra troble, and I'm perfectly willing to go home and fetch one, but if Brother Terrapin was a little more accomodating the music could go right on. You could be dancing again in a little or no time."

"Oh, is that so?" says the girls. "Well, we know Brother Terrapin will oblige us."

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ON THE STAGE

The theatrical week, which closed with the present of "The Masked Ball," last night, has been a green spot in the round of days. Mr. Drew, who is a most accomplished player of comedy roles, surrounded by clever people in general and two or three who are far more than clever, has given us a series of performances that were bright and altogether delightful.

To those of the play-going class who have for many dreary nights been regaled with the boorish foofy of farce-comedy, as exemplified in the inanities of "The Railroad Ticket," and that particular class of drama like the one headed by John Drew, in plays of tone, is as refreshing as a whiff of salt air blown across a desert. It refreshes the brain and gives one courage to hope that the stage may sooner or later quit the drama of horseplay and the split, and come back to legitimate activity in which intelligence shall dominate, and in which the high kicker and the variety show buffoon shall have no part. It is to be regretted that Mr. Drew's visit was at a season when so many of the play-going people are out of town a-dabble in the surf, or a-loaf on the mountain tops. For, while his business seems excellent, he is considering all the conditions, it was not such as his merit deserves.

Let him come to us again, when the folks get back from the country, and we promise him such a reception as will warm the cockles of his heart, but he must bring along Maud Adams, Anna Belmont and the other bright people who surround him, in order to fill the measure of our delight.

Edward Harrigan and his New York company will come to the Los Angeles Theater on Tuesday evening for five nights and make a grand success. They have an undoubtful dramatic tact in the management of Mr. Harrigan as he brings to us his entire company of forty people, with scenery, costumes and stage appointments for the plays he will produce there.

His leading play will be "Reilly" and the "400," in which Mr. Harrigan appears at first as Reilly, the pawnbroker, and subsequently as Sir Edward Reilly, Baronet. Everybody knows the remarkable actor, playwright and manager has on New York. For years past he has held a unique and strong position. Every form and style of play and player has its day, its run, but to disappear as fast as it is over; but Harrigan's day forever, he runs, and will be in sight, his name remaining through years of changes. He is practically the dramatic sovereign of New York, but he has earned his throne. No pictureque posing raised him to it. Gray matter, talent, perseverance and clean life have made Edward Harrigan one of the successful men of the day.

With the exception of two plays, "Old Lavender," which will be presented on Thursday evening, is Mr. Harrigan's most ambitious effort as a dramatist. It is a play pure and simple, with a well-defined and coherent plot and almost utterly devoid of the rough and tumble situations and horse-play humor which is so congenital a feature in the Harriganian comedy of manners. It is a study of both human and local interest. The scenes vary between swell club rooms and a water-front coffee stand, a rich banker's office and a sailor's boarding-house. Types of familiar New York characters come into it plentifully, but the black-faced element is not made a feature of. Only once does a negro character appear, but the amiable Johnny Wild is always in evidence as a ragged and rascally old darky.

The complete repertoire for the week is, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, "Reilly" and the "400"; Thursday, "Old Lavender"; Friday, "The Leather Patch"; Saturday night, "Coriolanus' Aspirations."

GOSSIP IN THE WINGS.

Sir Augustus Harris, who is coming over here with Mr. Daly as a visitor, is a stout, waddling little man, with a short pointed beard, and an expression of great seriousness and purpose. He was known as "Dad" Harris in early life, then as Augustus, and finally, through the influence of the Prince of Wales, he was knighted, and his wife, now gives afternoon receptions and is addressed as Lady Harris. Sir Augustus has never enthused particularly over Americans in London, but he does not suffice very much about anything. He keeps up a certain dignity at all times. He may be said to represent middle-class taste in theatrical matters in England.

Ada Rehan's hair is gray, and she takes no pains to conceal it, says one of the gossips. A theatrical manager who met her in London in a picture gallery, where she was showing off a painting, had an air of absolute absorption, was surprised at the change which had come over the famous actress. She has grown thinner, and her face looked gray and showed traces of the long and hard season in the English metropolis. Her hair on the sides of her head was distinctly gray, and her companion, ruminating about the extraordinary drafts which playing makes upon the vitality of women, and the length of the road which they must travel before they finally reach their goal.

Yvette Guilbert is somewhat of a mathematician. In response to an offer of a four weeks' engagement, she will say, "I must be assured that she will not lose by the venture. This 'assurance' she placed in figures of \$12,000, the amount she would receive in Europe for that time, plus the personal necessary to make the voyage, and the additional sum required of \$500 for traveling expenses, \$200 a day for hotel bills, and 20 per cent. of the gross receipts. The disposition of any small change that might remain in the treasury above this amount was not indicated.

"Pickaniny" bands and "Living Pictures" will be the features of many travel agents' combinations this winter. They were struck in New York last season. "In Old Kentucky" introduced a strong scene representing Southern life, and they pleased the jaded play-goers of Gotham mightily, and "1492" is responsible for the "Living Picture" craze. Fourteen companies have thus far mounted pickaniny bands and a determination to trade upon the success achieved by "In Old Kentucky."

"I shall be curious," writes an English critic, "to see how Boenham Tree succeeds in America. He is very English, you know, and he has a gentlemanly instinct which may not altogether fit in with the democratic idea." This is one of those amusing manifestations of the British intellect which actually defy comment. The self-complacent egomism of the tight little islander is the only funny note in his composition and not the least amusing because he takes it seriously.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's recipe for always looking young is worth noting. "I always burn my boats behind me," she has stated. "What is past is past; I trouble no more about it. And the same argument applies to me. I enjoy the moment and give no thought to what may happen tomorrow. So long as I have sufficient money for the needs of the day I am happy. Whenever a notion seizes me that I would like to do a certain thing I carry out the idea at once, be it ever so eccentric."

Lillian Russell arrived in London in time to take part in rehearsals of Messrs.

Brandon Thomas and E. Jakobowski's opera, "The Queen of Brilliants," which will be produced at the Lyceum on September 8. Hawes Craven is painting a pretty pastiche scene for the last act of the opera, for which no less than eighty choristers have been engaged.

Kate Jordan says that Mrs. Kendall's methods of housekeeping are worth a hearing.

"In every room of her beautiful home she keeps a slate and pencil. When she makes a daily tour of her house she writes on this slate what she finds and the housewife is expected to consult it. If the housewife has any reply to make she writes it also."

Manager Eugene Robinson and James E. Nugent promise theater-goers the coming season a production in "A Ride for Life" that will, for magnitude, wonderful scenic effects and mechanical devices, be a revelation in stage offerings. They are selecting a company from the foremost players to present the different characters in the play.

Lole Fuller is increasing the résumé of her serpentine dance. She has what appear to be serpents in her clothes, that wriggle, throw out forked tongues and lash their tails. Her dress, too, has scales and bands and spots of color, as if she labored to imitate or suggest the skin of a snake.

James Brophy, a popular young California actor, has been engaged to play the leading part in "The Ensign," and Atkins Lawrence will play his old role of the coxswain. John H. Young is getting out two new elaborate man-o'-war scenes.

Charles H. Pratt, who guided the fortunes of Emma Abbott for so many years, will direct the Marie Tavy Grand English Opera Company for the season at the theater opened at Park Theatre, Brooklyn, the second week in September.

Sutton Vane's charming little play, "When the Flowers Grew Fairer," will be produced at Terry's Theater, London, in September. It was produced at the Berkeley Lyceum by Ben Teal last spring, and made a strong impression.

Brandon Thomas is not to be satisfied with writing plays for one hemisphere. He has agreed to do an operetta, "The Girl from France," with Mr. and Mrs. Hooser.

Mr. and Mrs. Jakobowski have agreed to all the conditions, it was not

such as his merit deserves.

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GOODS FOR THE STAGE.

The Faithful and Efficient Officer is No More.

Detective Alfred S. Benson has at last succumbed to the fatal malady which prostrated him about a month ago, and died at his home, No. 1232 Temple street, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Strong man though he was, his constitution was not proof against the fatal ravages of pneumonia, which has been steadily attacking his vitality for the past four weeks. Six days ago the attending physician gave up all hope of his recovery and announced that his death might be expected at any moment. Yesterday morning it became known that the end was rapidly approaching. At 3 o'clock the breath was coming in fitful gasps and as the moments went by the breathing became fainter and fainter until the watchers knew he was alive or dead. The final moment came within two hours, and Chief of Police Glass was notified that one of his most capable officers was no more.

The character of the deceased, both as an officer and a citizen, was unimmaculate.

He was known throughout the world as a born detective, and few equals anywhere in point of courage or ability. As man he was always honest and upright, a close student of his business and ready to work day and night without complaint when necessary demanded it. He caught the cold which later developed into pneumonia while laying in wait for a burglar in the south-western part of the city early last month.

Hale's Police Encyclopedia for 1893, speaks of him: "A. O. Benson, although a detective only two years, has gained an enviable reputation. His chief forte is his memory of faces. One look at a man or a photograph is sufficient. Benson will never forget his man, and won't be deceived by any one who tries to change his appearance. He is a real master."

Benson was born at Placerville, Calif., July 20, 1854. About thirteen years ago he married in Calaveras county and came to this city shortly afterwards.

He was employed for several years as a grimpman and conductor on the Temple-street car line, and first entered the profession in which he has since so signal distinguished himself on February 18, 1881.

He had only been on the force six months when he received his promotion to the rank of detective. He has made a total of 207 captures in his three years and a half service. One of his most noteworthy was the notorious Crocker brothers, now serving a five-years' sentence in San Francisco.

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He was employed for several years as a grimpman and conductor on the Temple-street car line, and first entered the profession in which he has since so signal distinguished himself on February 18, 1881.

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A wife and five children are left practically destitute by Mr. Benson's sudden demise. The eldest child is about 12 years of age and a cripple, and the little fellow is so heartbroken by his father's death that friends are entertained for the child's sake. Mr. Benson carried no insurance on his life, and was a member of no order, so that his bereaved family are absolutely without resources. The whole case is one of the saddest on record.

VETERAN FIREMEN.

Arrangements for the Entertainment of the Association.

Arrangements are in course of preparation for the entertainment of the Veteran Firemen's Association of California, which is to take its annual outing in Southern California next month.

J. G. McCall, vice-president of the association, came down from the North a few days ago to make advance arrangements for the trip and is now in San Diego. He will return to this city today.

The members of the First Commission and a special committee of the Council of which committed Mr. Strohm as chairman, have the matter in hand and will probably get together soon to agree on details for the entertainment of the guests.

The association will leave San Francisco September 5, and come by steamer, arriving at Santa Monica September 7.

The visitors will bring with them a band of music and a small fire engine, which always accompanies them on such trips.

GOODS FOR THE STAGE.

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SOCIETY

The home of Mrs. F. Saunders, No. 202 Leroy street, was the scene of a pretty wedding last Wednesday evening, the contracting parties being a brother of Mrs. Saunders, C. H. Hooser, and Miss Grace Bragg. At 8 o'clock the bridal party, consisting of Miss Maude Bragg, Ed Cole and the bride and groom, passed into the parlor and paused beneath an archway of evergreens and roses, where the ceremony was performed by the Rev. B. F. Coulter of the Christian Church. The bride was attired in a handsome gown of silver-gray bengaline, trimmed in white satin ribbon. She carried a bouquet of white roses and maiden-hair ferns. Miss Bragg was gowned in cream pongee silk, trimmed in lace and wore a corsage bouquet of pink rose buds and maiden-hair ferns. The gentlemen wore the conventional evening suits. An elaborate supper was served and the presents were handsome and numerous. Among those were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bartlett of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bartlett of New York, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rhymer of Hartford, John Duvall, Ed Cole, Maurice Shaw and others. A number of prominent people were present among them being Mr. and Mrs. S. Yockey, the Misses Yockey and Misses Jack Mills, H. Sandys, W. Hooser and Thomas Hooser. Mr. and Mrs. Hooser will be at home to their friends at No. 230 Leroy street.

BIRTHDAY DINNER.

R. F. House, who is better known to his friends as "Frank" House, reached the age of 45 years last Sunday and celebrated the event by giving a dinner party to a select coterie of friends at Santa Monica.

The Bostonians will produce a new opera the coming season called "In Mexico." The story is based upon incidents occurring during the Mexican war.

May Yoke has resigned her part in the London production of "Christopher Columbus," and will go on a yachting tour in September. It was produced at the Berkeley Lyceum by Ben Teal last spring, and made a strong impression.

Brandon Thomas is not to be satisfied with writing plays for one hemisphere. He has agreed to do an operetta, "The Girl from France," with Mr. and Mrs. Hooser.

Mr. and Mrs. Jakobowski have agreed to all the conditions, it was not

such as his merit deserves.

Let him come to us again, when the folks get back from the country, and we promise him such a reception as will warm the cockles of his heart, but he must bring along Maud Adams, Anna Belmont and the other bright people who surround him, in order to fill the measure of our delight.

Edward Harrigan and his New York company will come to the Los Angeles Theater on Tuesday evening for five nights and make a grand success. They have an undoubtful dramatic tact in the management of Mr. Harrigan as he brings to us his entire company of forty people, with scenery, costumes and stage appointments for the plays he will produce there.

His leading play will be "Reilly" and the "400," in which Mr. Harrigan appears at first as Reilly, the pawnbroker, and subsequently as Sir Edward Reilly, Baronet.

Everybody knows the remarkable actor, playwright and manager has on New York. For years past he has held a unique and strong position. Every form and style of play and player has its day, its run, but to disappear as fast as it is over;

but Harrigan's day forever, he runs, and will be in sight, his name remaining through years of changes. He is practically the dramatic sovereign of New York, but he has earned his throne. No pictureque posing raised him to it. Gray matter, talent, perseverance and clean life have made Edward Harrigan one of the successful men of the day.

With the exception of two plays, "Old Lavender," which will be presented on Thursday evening, is Mr. Harrigan's most ambitious effort as a dramatist. It is a play pure and simple, with a well-defined and coherent plot and almost utterly devoid of the rough and tumble situations and horse-play humor which is so congenital a feature in the Harriganian comedy of manners. It is a study of both human and local interest. The scenes vary between swell club rooms and a water-front coffee stand, a rich banker's office and a sailor's boarding-house. Types of familiar New York characters come into it plentifully, but the black-faced element is not made a feature of. Only once does a negro character appear, but the amiable Johnny Wild is always in evidence as a ragged and rascally old darky.

The complete repertoire for the week is, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, "Reilly" and the "400"; Thursday, "Old Lavender"; Friday, "The Leather Patch"; Saturday night, "Coriolanus' Aspirations."

GOODS FOR THE STAGE.

The Faithful and Efficient Officer is No More.

Detective Alfred S. Benson has at last succumbed to the fatal malady which prostrated him about a month ago, and died at his home, No. 1232 Temple street, about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Strong man though he was, his constitution was not proof against the fatal ravages of pneumonia, which has been steadily attacking his vitality for the past four weeks. Six days ago the attending physician gave up all hope of his recovery and announced that his death might be expected at any moment. Yesterday morning it became known that the end was rapidly approaching.

At 3 o'clock the breath was coming in fitful gasps and as the moments went by the breathing became fainter and fainter until the watchers knew he was alive or dead. The final moment came within two hours, and Chief of Police Glass was notified that one of his most capable officers was no more.

The character of the deceased, both as an officer and a citizen, was unimmaculate.

He was known throughout the world as a born detective, and few equals anywhere in point of courage or ability. As man he was always honest and upright, a close student of his business and ready to work day and night without complaint when necessary demanded it. He caught the cold which later developed into pneumonia while laying in wait for a burglar in the south-western part of the city



THE BOOTHS AT HOME.

CAN A WOMAN BE SUCCESSFUL IN TWO WALKS OF LIFE?

Mrs. Booth's Success as Wife, Mother and Commander of the Salvation Army Proves That Women Can Harmonize a Public and Domestic Life.

(From a Special Contributor.)

Gen. and Mrs. Ballington Booth, who jointly command the Salvation Army in America, live in New Jersey, off in one corner of Montclair. Their home is a sacred temple, within whose vine-clad portals no man enters unless by special invitation. Not that the Booths are inhospitable, for that inference is refuted by the experience of all who have been their guests and enjoyed their open-hearted entertainment. Not even the hungry and weary tramp passes that way but that he is given food and rest. I have called them a sacred temple because of the Booth's desire to enjoy there absolute privacy.

In England, Mrs. Booth has never torn herself away from her family longer than the time spent in her recent Continental tour. This time she was absent for six weeks addressing all sorts of audiences in nearly all the larger cities between New York and the Golden Gate.

Notwithstanding the fact that she before the public disappears, she abseits from home and necessarily diverts her attention from household affairs, Mrs. Booth is nevertheless one of the most wise and thoroughly domestic of women. And upon her clever performance of this dual role she is justly proud. She firmly believes that a woman can attend to her public duties without in any way detracting from thoroughness as a wife, a mother, and a Christian. She sees herself that the prevailing idea that a woman occupying a public sphere is less a home-maker, is fallacious and misleading, and Mrs. Booth's opinion is certainly authoritative, for probably no woman in the United States gives more time to the public or is in anywise a busier queen bee than she.

She

is an earnest advocate of marriage, believing in the mutual aid of husband and wife who are in complete sympathy. "The best wife for Gen. Booth," she argues, "is Mrs. Ballington Booth." This is her argument upon the theory that the best wife a man can have is the one to whom he is already married.

In the face of all the prejudice against the Salvation Army and all connected with



Mrs. Ballington Booth, her husband and children.

Mrs. Booth, after being before the public and for four days to day either in her office or the army headquarters in Rude street, New York city, or addressing motley crowds in the lower districts on the subject of salvation, is only too glad when she reaches her home to enjoy its uninterrupted seclusion. So her nearest neighbors and friends, having learned her wishes in this respect, abide by them through love and neighborly regard of a most sweet and gentle woman.

THEIR MODEST ESTABLISHMENT.

The cottage of the Booths, built only a few years ago, uprises from great rolling, foaming seas of dasies like a lighthouse amid the billows. Around the front door gay sweet peas swarm about bevels of perpetually blooming geraniums, while at the back door a garden flourishes with corn, beans and peas, and strawberries holding up their red prettiness like lovely lips waiting to be kissed. Around the piazzas honey-suckles entwines its thousands of arms, denying access to old Sol's rays and diffusing its deliciousness everywhere. The cottage itself is an architectural gem, on the inside there is comfort. Of course there is a barnyard, with its cosmopolitan inhabitants embracing many good families of fowls and canine and feline creatures, with a horse, a cow, and a pig or two thrown in. From this animal tenement come the fresh eggs and the sweet milk and cream that play so large a part in the round, clear, healthful faces of the Booth children.

Inside the cottage itself, even the chairs, with their arms ever open, seem to say, "Rest here awhile." The entire house speaks of peace and godliness—the characteristic environment of the Booths themselves. Here in this rural haven they retire, after rounds of public duty, and become simply the domestic husband and wife.

THE BOOTH BABIES.

The family is a lovely quartette, consisting of papa and mamma, little Ruth and baby Freddy. The children, two of the most delightful bits of humanity, are already members of the Salvation Army, each holding offices of great honor, after the manner of a crown prince and princess.

Eight months ago, the very day he was christened at Carnegie Hall in New York, he wears the broad sash, the insignia of salvation, with the dignity becoming the son of a great commander. Ruth is Fred's senior by some three years, and already asserts her superiority of age by pointing to 100, and by reciting the alphabet forward and back again for Freddy's un-matched edition.

Whether these salient princesses will follow in the footsteps of their grandmother and of their father by succeeding to the command of the army, depends entirely upon their own will and pleasure. If they adopt the Salvation Army as a career, then dear and Mrs. Booth will, of course, be exceedingly pleased; but no forced influence or prejudice will be brought to bear upon them. This is Mrs. Booth's own expressed intention. The children will be given the best education within Gen. Booth's means. They will go through the common schools, after which the question of their choice of career must be considered. If they vote for active service in the army then and there, their education will be completed practically in full. Salvation—outfit, education of career demands in due time Ruth and Fred will proceed to college—forthwith. Gen. Booth is by no means wealthy, his income as commander of the army being just sufficient to maintain his family in a way becoming the dignity of his position, but he values the use of education and devotes it to its place in the Salvation Army. In addition to the fact that there are four nurses, the household helpers, there is for Freddy, a governess for Ruth, a cook and maid for all. These helpers in the family are all members of the Salvation Army, the governess and the nurse in particular having been officers held in high esteem for a long time. Gen. and Mrs. Booth, of course, have their private secretaries—a young man and a young woman of more average intelligence.

THE WAY THEY MANAGE.

The Booths are compelled to be away from home the greater part of the year, though they are never away together. They always arrange matters with an eye to the children's welfare, so that when one is away the other remains at home. The longest absence of Gen. Booth from home aside was the eight weeks he has just spent with his father

ARE WOMEN DESERTERS?

IT IS ASSERTED THAT THEY SHIRK THEIR DUTIES.

Light Housekeeping Assailed as a Proof of Feminine Shiftlessness. The Hearthstone Growing More Neglected.

From a Special Contributor.]

A clever man inquired of me the other day what I thought of the wholesale way in which women are deserting their homes.

I confess his remark startled me no little, and I promptly demanded an explanation of this ugly, sweeping reflection upon my sex. It seems he was delighted to ride a pet hobby, and instantly galloped on at full speed, but what distressed me beyond measure was to find that when he did call a halt I was utterly unable to refute his assertion.

He began by inquiring whether I had observed the phenomenal growth of the family hotel in this country. In days gone by inns and hostleries depended upon travelers for patronage, while in these degenerate times their handsome revenues are derived from permanent boarders, families who live there the year round.

DEVICES TO EVADE DUTY.

He also cited a dozen devices women are resorting to in order to escape domestic responsibilities. In every large city the biggest, newest and most popular apartment-houses are those that provide restaurant for lessers, and agree to supply cleaners and attendants. Except, he said, for people in moderate circumstances, flats arranged for the complete domestic ménage have fallen into disfavor. Women who give up housekeeping except for a few hours from time to time, with briefer pictures and ornamental plants, they are able to relieve the deadly stiffness of ready furnished rooms, and unless the lady employs a personal maid, she has nothing whatever to do with servants. Mothers with children are almost as well placed, as these luxurious abodes have a separate room for nursing, and no extra charges, so that mamma can see as little as much of her babies as she likes.

LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING BENEFICIAL.

"Here!" exclaimed my irate hobby rider, "here is the secret and curse of one-third of the social revolution now agitating the country! See! the paper teen with advertisements to catch the feminine eye. Furnished suites, apartments, rooms, etc., for light housekeeping, tell you, etc., etc., etc. Light housekeeping embodies the whole story. What would you think of man advertising for light book-keeping, light drumming, banking or clerking? Electric bells, telephones, pneumatic tubes and typewriting machines have all expedited business methods, just as gas stoves and electric irons are calculated to relieve domestic drudgery. But none of these inventions professed to really lessen man's or woman's work. Men who build up and conduct successful commercial enterprises today, till along and faithfully over the realization of their ambition as did their forefathers a hundred years ago. And just as the business men of the country depend upon the diligence and fidelity of men so is the maintenance of the home in its highest development, confided to the honorable in dustry of women.

"Yet, for some reason," the misogynist continued, "women appear to think there must be a royal road to success in their domestic management. And when their husband's house struggles for a while with difficulties in the way, and growing disheartened, snatches at the feeblest excuse to evade her recognized lawful labor in this world. She may hasten at first to make too shabby a compromise with community housekeeping and co-operative schemes, where some one else does the work. Finally, if the income suffices, she drifts into a family hotel, or one of the new-fangled apartment-houses, leaving one more hearthstone cold."

A PROFESSOR'S TRIALS.

"Only the other day I met a clever, charming gentleman of my acquaintance, a hard-working fellow who not only occupies the chair of mathematics in a college, but doubles his income with literary work. We were at a fashionable reception, where

BACHELORS TURN DOMESTIC.

"I have watched the tendency in large cities," my friend went on, "and singularly enough one finds hundreds of young single men forsaking boarding-houses and hotels and in groups of two, three or more setting up a sort of makeshift menage. As a rule they are not able to marry, but however, it is only for the lesser sense of home privacy and dignity that domesticates together. Within the past year I have heard a dozen bachelors comment upon the fate of their benevolent friends and speculate as to what could be gained by marriage if it was to end in the hapless and trifling existence of dragging a family into one hotel."

Of course, like all fanatics my friend overstated the case considerably. And yet there was sufficient truth in what he said to make me feel uncomfortable. "Women," he said, "have become dissatisfied with their homely, old-fashioned bachelors, and the slightest endeavor to escape them. Yet the woman who fails to provide a happy home for her family is quite as culpable as the man who fails to furnish an adequate support for wife and children. One duty is quite as plainly defined as the other.

There is no questioning the fact that a woman's personal supervision and responsibility for every household department is necessary to make and keep a successful home. If she reduces herself to a bond of domesticity is more or less loosened. She sacrifices her own dignity, necessarily forfeits a large part of her husband's admiration and dependence upon her, while her children suffer most of all. Boys and girls who reach maturity without knowing the discipline, duties, ties and associations of home life are often pitifully ignorant.

It is a matter of sheer necessity to escape them. Yet the woman who fails to provide a happy home for her family is quite as culpable as the man who fails to furnish an adequate support for wife and children. One duty is quite as plainly defined as the other.

INEXPENSIVE ELEGANCES.

The Gentlewoman Can Be Fastidious in Her Toilet at Small Cost.

[From a Special Contributor.]

Elegantes of today who revel in exquisite refinements of the toilet often wonder how their poor dear grandmothers ever managed at all without lathering for the teeth, rosining for the nails, besides a thousand other toilet articles. But none of these inventions professed to really lessen man's or woman's work. Men who build up and conduct successful commercial enterprises today, till along and faithfully over the realization of their ambition as did their forefathers a hundred years ago. And just as the business men of the country depend upon the diligence and fidelity of men so is the maintenance of the home in its highest development, confided to the honorable industry of women.

INLAND YACHTSWOMEN.

(From Our Regular New York Fashion Correspondent.)

Cotact effects are becoming numerous, and are generally of short duration, disclosing veils which are of as much interest as possible, or else just the reverse and as daintily feminine as can be. They furnish a new field for the exercise of ingenuity and can be made in great variety. There is no chance of their displacing jacket accessories, and these are as abundant as ever.

Each and every one of these suggestions means a saving of money, as clothes from which the perspiration is quickly removed last longer, stockings wear better when frequently changed, and so on.

These self-same rules also apply to mouth washes. One who rinses her mouth with lime water once a day, who scalp every morning, who never fails to do her Lloyd exercises before a big plunge bath, is sure to have smaller bills with the doctors and dentists than the woman who neglects such details. None of them are costly or difficult, and they all mean increased beauty, elegance and physical robustness.

WIVES OF DIPLOMATS.

FAVORS SHOWN BY ROYALTY TO AMERICAN LADIES.

Mrs Bayard Has Slept at Windsor, Mrs. Bunyon Been Received Informally and Mrs. Tripp Introduced to ex-Empress Elizabeth.

[From a Special Contributor.]

It is a popular superstition that frequent changes of under clothing is a gross extravagance. On the contrary, if properly managed, nothing is more economical in hot weather than to wear a fresh set of underclothes every day. When a woman is in a lather of soap and water over night, she is sure to be fresh and clean in the morning. No scrubbing or injury to the hands is necessary, and run through a mangle in cooling water.

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W. Thomas, on the day she was presented Sweden with a little Swedish-American boy, and two years from that day found her again making her bow to King Oscar, as the wife of a Minister Plenipotentiary.

Mrs. Thomas is one of those beautiful women who go through life listening to some dictation to "My life's work." She is a woman who has been with the fragrant flowers of adulation.

The Swedish Beauty and Art Reviews team with pictures of her and allusions to her loveliness. Her dinners are declared to be international poems.

AT THE BELGIAN COURT.

Mrs. Ewing, with her two daughters, son, in Belgium, are entertaining and being entertained more than has been customary in that country. Every week they are invited into the royal families of the Belgians. Indeed, in that country the "cast" line is so rigorously drawn that the ladies must associate with nobles or with no one at all.

A DIPLOMAT'S DAUGHTER.

Mrs. Ruth Baker, daughter of the Minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador, is a young woman, who, if she were in a fashionable court, would reign as one of its most renowned beauties. In Minnesota she was considered the fairest belle in a State of fair women.

Although very young Miss Baker has seen a good deal of the world, and is her father's inseparable and loyal companion.

An incident will show the American pluck and womanly determination needed,

COUPON.

This will entitle the bearer to one copy of "Gathered Jewels of Song," upon presentation to the office, and the payment of 25 cents. 100 pairs of late, 10 cent, regular, songs, with music.

THE TIMES
Times Bldg. First and Broadway.

A SWORD CONTEST AT SANTA MONICA

Will be one of the features at Amusement Park tomorrow, between two Turks of Belle Bazaar's troupe. Then there's a magnificent concert by the Los Angeles Military Band, aquatic tug-of-war, and water polo in the great plunge, the Oriental dancing girls, ladies' orchestra at Hotel Arcadia, etc., etc. Train leaves Southern Pacific's Arcade Depot, 9:20, 9:30, 10:30 a.m., 1:10 p.m. Round trip, 50 cents.

THE BOARD of Health says drink Jesse Moore Whisky.

THE WAY THEY MANAGE.

The Booths are compelled to be away from home the greater part of the year, though they are never away together. They always arrange matters with an eye to the children's welfare, so that when one is away the other remains at home. The longest absence of Gen. Booth from home aside was the eight weeks he has just spent with his father.

He looked bored to death, and his wife, a handsome, well-preserved person, seemed to be having a very good time. Urging me to stop and see him I

IN A HELL OF FLAMES

The Multiplied Horrors of Forest Fires.

PICTURES OF FIERY SCENES ARE DREADFULLY DUPLICATED YEAR BY YEAR.

A Whole Train Load of Brave Men Swallowed in a Fiery Tunnel—Dramatic Incidents and Terrible Tragedies.

[From a Special Contributor.] Even as the awful power of that natural phenomenon which men call fire was most lamentably shown at Phillips, Wis., the other day, so, also, have been gloriously exhibited during the period that has since elapsed, those optimistic and sympathetic elements of human nature without which man could never have been able to make this earth a fit habitation for anything but howling wild beasts. Already the blackened remains that were left by the forest fires have been partially cleared away and the timbers of fresh houses and stores and mills are beginning to show themselves, bright and new, against the charred soil, and, thanks to the practical and charitable

in all sorts of distorted attitudes, showing times when the North River was reached, and enveloped the four boats as in a smoky fog. It surrounded the piers and then enveloped the topmasts of the ships. Through the side streets it rolled black and penetrating, and over the whole city it spread the smell of burning wood. A pale greenish pallor was on everything, the sun became a dull red ball in the sky and the waters of the rivers were like blood.

FIGHTING THE FIRES.

Although forest fires almost always begin after long periods of drought, and when the forests are tinder-like for lack of moisture, yet some of the most destructive conflagrations of this sort have occurred as early as April and May, when every tree was seemingly in most vigorous condition to fight the red-tongued destroyer. It has been observed that fires started under such conditions burn "quite as fiercely as those whose rage in dried timber, and then when a dry log is set on fire, it will burn a belt of sapless trees, striking everywhere dead, that because of their growing upon the banks of a running stream are green and full of sap, there seems to be no diminution in its fury. If, indeed, it does not burn even more fiercely. These facts have excited much interest among lumbermen and settlers in wooded regions for many years, and many theories have been put forward to explain them. One is that the forest fire is sure to be preceded by a peculiar condition of the atmosphere; that there is a paucity of moisture in the air. Another is that once a fire is started among dry trees the hot air and smoke driven in its advance prepare the way for the on rushing flames. Those who hold this theory point out the fact that water in some cases actually aids combustion, and that certain oils, mixed with vapor of water, and burned, produce more intense heat than can otherwise be obtained. Possibly just that combination is furnished when a forest fire reaches green timber. There are several ways of fighting for-



The path of the fire.

form which the sympathy of their fellow men and women in various parts of the country has taken, none of those less homeless and destitute have suffered longer than was actually necessary to convey supplies from the places of giving to the place of need. These are things that should and do fill the minds of all good Americans with pride and satisfaction. Disaster will come, in America, as elsewhere, but it cannot cast down Americans for long, nor will Americans who have themselves escaped calamity ever turn a deaf ear to the cry from those who have suffered.

There are destructive fires somewhere in the forests of the United States every year, but in 1845, 1854, 1871, 1881, 1884, 1887, 1889 and 1891 the destruction was so great as to render those years especially notable. The year of 1851 was the most disastrous, the year of the Ohio and the Wabash, and an enormous amount of property was destroyed. Fortunately, no lives were lost, and this was due principally to the fact that the region visited abounds in small water courses, to the shallow valleys of which the people retreated and from which the flames turned back, most of the damage being done to the timber. Many people saved their lives that year by rushing into soft swamps and bogs and burying themselves up to their necks in the mire. The fires of 1871 devastated Wisconsin, as have the fires of this year, and were almost contemporary with the great conflagration which destroyed the metropolis of the middle West. The fires of 1881 were the most destructive that year, 1887 over Kansas, Nebraska and the Indian Territory. Prairie fires began where the woods left off, and carried the sheet of flames across vast stretches of level country to other forests. Thousands upon thousands of valuable range cattle were destroyed that year.

SOME FOREST FIRE HORRORS.

The horrors of forest fires aside, no phenomena of nature, unless it be volcanic eruptions, produce spectacles half so grand. The sky is filled with dense black smoke which hangs over the doomed territory like a huge murky canopy, and through which the sun's rays struggle red and faint. Below, the flames crimson, pale yellow, and sometimes so intense as to be almost white, blaze and roar in fiery billows. At night their glare is reflected upon the inky mass above, and they cast long, weird shadows, sometimes miles away. There are times when so great is the extent of the conflagration that the blazing forest that the current of supply comes to be like a rushing, mighty wind. So strong have these air streams been in cases as to lift people from their feet and blow down light buildings. So fierce a fire as this progresses with amazing rapidity, and the hapless wretch who is overtaken in the recesses of the timber by such a fire is hopelessly lost.

There are many such instances during the great fires that swept parts of Michigan in 1881. For a fortnight previous to the outbreak of flame and smoke the stagnant air had been murky with the smoke of bush fires. It was so thick as to turn day into night. Objects could not be seen a dozen feet away. Whence came the smoke no one knew, but all were apprehensive of impending horror. The heat was overpowering; the thermometers registered for days above the hundred mark. On the morning of September 7 the deadly calm was broken by a slight breeze, which increased momentarily and before long was blowing a gale. With it came the flames, red, remorseless and swift. The settlers had no time for flight or fight.

DREADFUL SCENES.

What was to be done must be done without delay. Men who were in the fields and in the woods hastened to reach their homes. Some of them, indeed, never did, but fell, overcome, to be completely buried, and then slowly roasted to death. Women gathered their children in their arms and started for the nearest water. Some of these, too, were overtaken and perished miserably. Others found their way to streams and lay down in the water, while the roiling flames passed over them. Some took refuge in shallow water, perished after all, the fire first licking up the water and then roasting the victim. Many who were saved had to completely submerge themselves, and only lift their heads, when at the point of asphyxiation, for air. Some descended into wells for safety, but most of these died, for the all-devouring flames above sucked up the air from the wells, and finally suffocating vapors filled the holes of refuge. It is estimated that fully a thousand lives were destroyed by the fires of 1881. After the blessed rain came and extinguished the blaze and cooled the glowing beds of embers so that relief parties were able to traverse the devastated districts, bodies were found in all sorts of places and lying

many carcasses of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs were found where they had fallen in their flight.

INTO A HILL OF FLAMES.

No more dramatic incident connected with a forest fire has ever been reported than that which occurred at Moore's Run, near Coopersport, Pa., in May, 1881. The fire had encompassed the towns of Austin, Costello, Galetton and Moore's Run for several days, but the inhabitants had little fear of danger to themselves. Every day farmers and lumbermen sought refuge in these places of supposed safety, and every day were welcomed and fed for. On Saturday, the 12th of the month, however, they were approached as to make it possible to clear the town as to make it evident that unless there was some good fighting done the towns themselves must shortly suffer.

So, from Austin seventy-five men were sent upon a railroad train of box cars to Moore's Run. There they dug trenches, piled up embankments and lighted back fires, working with the fury of desperation, hoping to stay the destroying progress of the blaze. The night had nearly arrived and they were beginning to relax their efforts a little, both from exhaustion and because they thought that work had been nearly accomplished, when one of their number, who had stopped for a moment, turned pale in the lurid light of the setting sun and flickering flame. He did not need to tell his comrades the

heat was without water. The people of the unfortunate city of Phillips, Wis., that has just been destroyed, used dynamite with some success after their waterworks had been destroyed. "Burrowing back" is a favorite method. It consists of cutting down the trees in a belt of timber so wide that the flames cannot reach across it, and then setting a fire on the side of the cleared belt near the timber. When the flames meet they die for lack of material. This method is sometimes rendered of no effect by high winds, which occasionally carry the sparks over distances that are almost incredible. A favorite method of preventing forest fires' progress over cleared ground is to plow over a broad belt as there is time for, but it is obvious that this plan is not of much value unless the air is still.

I Do not Eat Pastry.

How often you hear this expression, and the explanation that usually follows: "I am troubled with dyspepsia." The explanation is not far to seek. In the past Lard has been used as the principal shortening in all pastry, the result—dyspepsia. The dyspeptic need no longer be troubled, providing

COTTOLENE

is substituted for lard in the preparation of all food. It is composed strictly of highly refined vegetable oil and beef suet. When used as a shortening, it produces wholesome and healthful pastry. Physicians and expert cooks indorse it. *Refuse substitutes.* Cottolene is sold by all grocers.

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in all sorts of distorted attitudes, showing times when the North River was reached, and enveloped the four boats as in a smoky fog. It surrounded the piers and then enveloped the topmasts of the ships. Through the side streets it rolled black and penetrating, and over the whole city it spread the smell of burning wood. A pale greenish pallor was on everything, the sun became a dull red ball in the sky and the waters of the rivers were like blood.

SMOKE REACHED NEW YORK.

In 1884 the fires were also in the mountains of Pennsylvania, and it was that year that the smoke from the blazing forest reached as far as New York. On May 2, for the forest fires were early in the year, a strong west wind swept from Pennsylvania across New Jersey and to the metropolis. It carried with it great billows of the densest smoke, which rolled along the



COURTEOUS ATTENTION.

Cloak Department.

A Tremendous Slaughter in Cloak Dept.

In order to clear out the balance of our stock of Ladies' Capes and JACKETS, all of which are this spring's styles, we have made astounding reductions, especially so in Capes, which we offer at the following prices:

\$1.95.

A few fine All-wool Cloth Ruffed Capes, in tans and navy blues, marked down from \$5; will be cleared out at \$1.95.

\$2.95.

A few fine French Broadcloth Capes in tans, navy blues and black, with ruffled collars and silk moire trimming; marked down from \$8 to \$2.95.

\$3.95.

A few fine West of England Broadcloth Capes, in tans, navy blues and black, with lace trimming; marked down from \$8 to \$3.95.

\$4.95.

A few fine West of England Broadcloth Accordion-pleated Capes, moire trimming; marked down from \$10 to \$4.95.

\$17.95.

A few choice Moire Silk and Lace Capes, French manufacture; the correct thing for the present season; marked down from \$27.50 to \$17.95.

Glove Department.

50c.

10 dozen 8-button Suede Biarritz Gloves in all the fashionable shades of red, navy and heliotrope; good value at \$1; will be placed on sale at 50c a pair.

65c.

20 dozen 8-button Glace Biarritz Gloves in all the prevailing shades of navy, brown and mode, and also in black; manufactured to sell at \$1; will be closed out at 65c a pair.

75c.

10 dozen 4-button Glace Kid Gloves, in every conceivable shade; former price \$8, will be closed out at 75c a pair.

85c.

80 dozen 8-button Glace Mousquetaire Gloves in all the newest and most fashionable shades; are being sold elsewhere for \$1.25; we will offer them at 85c a pair.

95c.

15 dozen 4-button Suedes Gloves in black and an endless variety of colors, splendid value at \$1.50; will be given for 95c a pair.

95c.

7 dozen 4-button White Chamois Gloves with large pearl buttons, most perfect in cut and finish, and cannot be beaten at 95c.

95c.

15 dozen 8-button Suedes Mousquetaire Gloves in black and a large variety of prevailing colors, excellent fit and finish, sound value for \$1.25; will be given for 95c a pair.

Parasols, Ribbons, Belts, Bags and Waists.

\$1.45.

45 Fancy-colored Silk Parasols, shaded, plain and fancy effects; former price \$3; will be sold at \$1.45 each.

\$2.45.

125 Fancy-colored Silk Parasols, in all the latest shades, striped, figured and solid colors; former price \$4.50 and \$5; will be closed out at \$2.45 each.

\$2.95.

75 Fancy-colored Silk Parasols, in every conceivable shade; former price was \$8, will be closed out at \$2.95 each.

\$3.95.

115 Fancy-colored Silk Parasols, plain, striped, figured and ruffled effects in all desirable shades; former price \$7 and \$8.50; will be sold at \$3.95 each.

5c.

50 pieces No. 71 Fancy All Silk Ribbon, regular price 10c; will be closed out at 5c per yard.

20c yd.

125 pieces Fancy All Silk Ribbon, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches wide, regular price 60c and 75c; will be closed out at 20c per yard.

Ladies' Canvas Belts.

15c.

75 Ladies' Canvas Belts, in gray, black, red, etc., regular price 25c each; will be sold at 15c each.

50c.

15 pieces fancy figured Taffeta, changeable effects, extra heavy, regular price \$1.50 per yard; sale price \$1.00.

Silk Department.

25c yd.

90 pieces colored India Silk, in all the leading shades, regular price 85c; sale price 25c.

50c yd.

15 pieces changeable Surah Silk, 24 inches wide, regular price \$1; sale price 50c.

50c yd.

Ladies' Extra Fine Jersey Ribbed Cotton Vests, worth 18c each, sale price 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c each.

55c yd.

Ladies' Gauze Ribbed Jersey Cotton Vests, in light shades and white, worth 80c; sale price 20c.

55c yd.

Ladies' Pure Egyptian Cotton Jersey Ribbed Vests, with long and short sleeves, worth 85c each; sale price 25c.

65c yd.

15 pieces fancy figured Taffeta Silk in changeable effects, worth 60c and 75c; will be closed out at 65c each.

75c yd.

10 pieces fancy Surah Silk, very pretty coloring, worth, regular price, \$1.25 per yard; sale price 75c.

81.00 yd.

15 pieces fancy figured Taffeta, changeable effects, extra heavy, regular price \$1.50 per yard; sale price 81.00.

Ladies' Knitted Underwear.

81c.

Ladies' Fine Jersey Ribbed Cotton Vests, worth 18c each, sale price 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c each.

15c.

Ladies' Extra Fine Jersey Ribbed Cotton Vests, bleached, worth 25c; sale price 18c each.

20c.

Ladies' Gauze Ribbed Jersey Cotton Vests, in light shades and white, worth 80c; sale price 20c.

25c.

Ladies' Pure Egyptian Cotton Jersey Ribbed Vests, with long and short sleeves, worth 85c each; sale price 25c.

50c.

Ladies' Fine Jersey Ribbed Silk Mixed Vests, extra quality, worth 75c each; sale price 50c.

45c.

Ladies' Fine Jersey Ribbed Cotton Union Suits, worth 8c each; sale price 45c each.

90c.

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Egyptian Cotton Union Suits, worth \$1.25; sale price 90c.

Ladies' Hosiery.

25c.

Children's guaranteed stainless black Cotton Hose, extra long, worth 85c pair; sale price 25c.

25c.

Children's seamless Ribbed Hose, in tan shades, guaranteed fast colors, worth 85c pair; sale price 25c pair.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Ladies' black Cotton Hose, guaranteed stainless, worth 20c pair; sale price 15c pair.

25c.

Ladies' extra fine Cotton Hose, spliced heel and toe, Hermendorf black, worth 85c pair; sale price 25c pair.

25c.

Ladies' warranted stainless black Cotton Hose, opera length, worth 85c pair; sale price 25c pair.

25c.

Ladies' Cotton Hose, spliced heel and toe, silk finished, in russet shades, absolutely fast color, worth 8 pair for \$1; sale price 25c pair.

35c.

Ladies' fancy Cotton Hose, regular extra long, fast-black boot, worth 50c pair; sale price 35c pair.

Lace Curtains.

75c a pair.

28 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains, taped edge, in white and ecru, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds long, usually sold at \$1; price during sale 75c a pair.

\$1.75 a pair.

20 pairs white Nottingham Lace Bay Window Curtains, taped edge, 54 in wide, usually sold for \$2.25; will be cleared out at \$1.75 a pair.

\$2.50 a pair.

17 pairs Chenille Portieres, with deep dodos in tasteful floral designs, usually sold at \$8.25; will be given for \$2.50 a pair.

65c.

28 4-4 Chenille Table Covers, rich floral designs and heavy tassel fringed, actual value \$1; will be placed on sale at 55c.

\$1.

18 8-4 Heavy Chenille Table Covers, in a variety of most tasteful patterns, with rich tassel fringe, good value at \$1.50; will be cleared off at \$1 each.

\$2.50.

18 8-4 Very Superior Chenille Table Covers, in the choicest colorings and designs, heavy tassel fringe, actual value \$8.50; will be given at \$2.50 each.

25c per yd.

10 pcs 27-in. Korean Curtain Drap'y, in a very select variety of floral designs and gold thread effects, would sell readily at 85c; will be placed on sale at 25c a yard.

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THE FUTURE OF THE HUMAN RACE

What Specialists Think of Nerve and Will Culture.

THE BEST WAYS TO SLEEP.

A POSSIBILITY THAT OUR WHOLE SYSTEM IS WRONG.

Value of Rational Marriage—Effects of Tobacco and Liquor on the Nerves and Brain—Parents Not Increasing.

(From a Special Contributor.)

One of the most important nerve specialists in the United States is Dr. George W. Jacoby of New York. His knowledge and views of the future American nervous constitution are not only interesting, but valuable. His prophecy of splendid things to come is not only pleasant, but important, because it comes from a man of the highest standing.

"Do you, as a nerve specialist, find it possible, as specialists in other lines have, to say that the human race is growing stronger?" I asked.

"I do, emphatically," he replied. "Since we have learned more of the causes of mental and nervous troubles we have learned better how to prevent them. While what may be called the century of nerves, a great improvement in the nervous condition of the race has been accomplished. Life in the large American cities—where people might almost be said to work thirty-six hours out of twenty-four hours, where every one lives in a continual push, rush, hurry and jump, where time-saving appliances such as the telephone and other devices are eagerly caught up and as eagerly applied—cannot help but be straining and destructive to nervous equilibrium. Our lives are totally different from those of the ancients. Begun at the university, for instance. An English student takes six years for his medical course. An American does the same work in four years, and until recently allowed himself only three years for the task. He does not slight his work, either. He covers as least as much and very likely more ground than his Englishman does, but covers it at least as thoroughly. But he covers himself, while the Englishman takes his time. This continues after the university years have passed and lasts through life. The wonder is not that we are a nervous nation, but that we are not the most nervous nation in the world."

We eat less, sleep less and play less than nation but the French. But we seem to be able not only to endure it, but to thrive under it. The French probably more nearly approach us in this peculiar activity, but they are likely to out their sleep for dissipation, while we eat it for hard work. Hard work rarely gives us rest, but it gives us means of artificial strength gained by stimulants, and even then it is the stimulants and not the work that do the damage.

The matter of sleep is, of course, a most important one. I do not know that any one has entirely solved its problems.

It is a hard and fast rule can be laid down in this connection.

In one corner of the doctor's room I saw

American is probably about eight hours. I think, however, that the amount of sleep which a man or woman requires is largely determined by her just as the amount of milk which a person requires is determined by the fact that while the voltage is thus enormous there is absolutely no amperage, and, without amperage electricity is neither dangerous nor useful in any thing but medicine. Seeing this machine in the doctor's office, I asked him what part he expected electricity to play in the medicine of the future.

"We know so little about the action of electricity," he replied, "that I hesitate to allow myself to be quoted on the subject. I do not expect, however, any very great increase in electricity's sphere of usefulness in medicine. It is a very good thing to have a strong heart, but that is not the greatest of the many things of much greater importance. The matter of diet and methods of eating is one of the greatest.

AMERICAN EATING.

"Rudyard Kipling recently wrote about the 'Great American Pig-Belt.' He might almost have included the entire United States in this characterization, and he might have said that the pig is belt in every sense of the word. This cooking of meat, especially ham, is the chief cause of nervous trouble, and nervous trouble is almost certain to be affected by a general nervous demoralization—in extreme cases aplasia, semi-idocy and complete imbecility. Alcoholic nervous troubles are particularly likely to produce the latter horror. Our great American nervous disease, neurasthenia, will, I think, be more prevalent and more dangerous in the next century than it is now.

DOUBTS PRE-NATAL INFLUENCE.

"In speaking of hereditary transmission I should state that I am not a believer in pre-natal influence as it has been described in some of your articles. I do not believe that any incontrovertible proof of its existence has been adduced. It is always possible to prove almost anything by means of a string of coincidences, and I believe that most proofs of pre-natal influence have been of that nature. People who have accepted the theory have been apt to exclude from their calculations other important elements. They have failed to take into consideration the matter of atavism for one thing. There are hundreds of extraordinary things about children which none of us know that can be explained through the theory of pre-natal influence.

I asked,

"Do you know," said he, "of any

"I do not believe that there is any

"I see no reason to believe that there

"The average of human life is greatest

"The average of human life is greatest

"I do not believe that there is any

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